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CHAPTERS ON REFORM.

The Necessities of New-York and How to Meet Them.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

Bar Association and Judicial Reform.

CHAPTER IV.

Let us now pass from suggestions as to public duty and policy in respect of the destitute and the ignorant, to suggestions of the same character in respect of the educated and the influential. Vastly greater space than I can bestow is required to present the reasons and measures of that thorough Judicial reform with which this community has great need to be made acquainted. I shall make no such attempt, but shall offer a few suggestions which seem appropriate in view of the Legislature being called upon at this session for a charter for the New-York Bar Association. It may be presumed that decency now so prevails in the Legislature that scoundrelism will not attempt again to use the occasion of such a charter to insult what is most accomplished and worthy at the Bar of New-York. This Association is without precedent in this State, at least, and legislative action in reference to it may be a model for other associations. The subject is of great importance, and neither the avowed scope of that Association, nor any views I have heard expressed in regard to it, seem to me sufficiently comprehensive. Whether the more thoughtful lawyers deem it adequate, I do not know, nor do I much care; for even if a lawyer, I should feel called upon to treat the subject in the broad light of the public interest, and not in the interests of a profession. What may seem inadequate in that Association ought, doubtless, to be attributed to the caution which, I am assured, was necessary, by reason of the known hostility of the Bench when the Association was formed, rather than to any narrowness of conception or low sense of public duty on the part of the able and honorable lawyers by whom it was inaugurated. To them is due the honor of the first effort, (since it preceded that far greater and ever-memorable effort of the public Press,) which has since developed such glorious resources of reform. When it is borne in mind that such was then the deplorable condition of the Bench that every one who was active for this Association was sure to encounter frowns and peril to his practice in that high quarter from which encouragement and sympathy only should have proceeded; it must be confessed that the Bar is entitled to public thanks for what it has done. And let us all congratulate ourselves also that the time is at hand, if not yet upon us, when neither political affiliation, common interests in common rascality, the fresh memories of social communion, nor the mean jealousies and mean sympathies of mean minds on and off the Bench will give a bad lawyer controlling influence in the halls of justice, or outweigh, in the opinion of clients, all the effective power for his service which belongs to great abilities, great attainments, and noble character. And it may not be too much to hope that among the changes this crisis will produce in public thought and feeling, will be that most salutary change will shall cause a more adequate conception of the dignity of the judicial office, and of the inexpressible peril and folly of calling to such high and conspicuous place any lawyer but the ablest, the most experienced, the most honorable, and the most dignified which adorn the Bar. No language could suffice (and I have no space to attempt) to depict the debasement of the Bar and the moral prejudice to the people which come of inferior and unworthy men set on conspicuous seats in our halls of justice, as public models of ability, attainment, and character, which the State calls upon its citizens to admire and to imitate. That man will be a public benefactor who shall arouse the people, and especially the great men of business, to a comprehension of the delays, the wrong decisions, the confusion, the uncertainty, the many appeals, the procrastinations and distrusts; the need of political counsel—of personal, favorite counsel, of social counsel, of outdoor counsel—the irregular, corrupt influences generally, that attend and swell the cost of judicial proceedings by reason of the want of the largest ability and the highest character on the Bench. Of all the follies and all the perils of a civilized community none are greater than such as are illustrated when its established judicial methods regularly result in putting on the Bench men greatly inferior in all high qualities to those left at the Bar. Those greater men at the Bar regularly overawe and confound the little Judges, except in those many cases where bad Judges are controlled by influences over which neither ability or character have any power. The great work of reform will fail of its crowning glory, if it shall not work a revolution in public feeling and action throughout the State in regard to our Judiciary. We must utterly separate the Judiciary both from party control and from direct public action at the polls. The method I have proposed for the City, or some better method, should be applied to the whole Judiciary of the State. But such a result requires constitutional amendments, and I have already made as much reference to it as my limited purpose and space will allow.

While it is true that neither the Bar nor the Bench can be made what it should be without a like improvement in regard to the other, yet the Bar can, in some particulars, be separately reformed; and I shall now confine myself to these points.

In despotic States, like Russia, the legal profession, so far as it exists at all, is little more than a political agency of the Government. It is quite conceivable that, in a rural, poor, and very democratic country, the legal profession may be left by the laws wholly to itself as a mere branch of private business. I cannot spare the space needed for pointing out the grave political abuses, and the serious inconvenience to the people, which would come of treating the profession as wholly private, and a mere means of personal gain in such a commercial State as New-York. We wisely regard it as, in a certain sense, a public function, as well as a private pursuit. No one need engage in it, if not satisfied with its public regulation. It is plain that the people have a right to regulate it, and it is equally their interest and duty to so guard it as best to secure fidelity, ability and learning in every one who engages in its practice, or is advanced from it to the Bench. Every man in trouble should be able to feel assured, without a preliminary investigation, that when he engages an authorized attorney, he has secured good faith and competent capacity; and if he fails in this, he should be sure of summary redress against his legal agent, and not be turned over to a new litigation not less troublesome and protracted than the one for which such delinquent attorney was retained.

It is, also, of great public importance that lawyers should be governed by a high sense of official duty, and by disinterested motives; for then they will be advisers of peace and composers of broils, rather than promoters of litigation, and pugnacious abettors of family and neighborhood feuds. It is not easy to estimate the different consequences to a community which comes of members of the Bar actuated by a low rather than a high sense of their professional sphere and duties. The lawyers may justly say that every person arraigned for crime is entitled to a legal defense at the hands of some of them; and they may declare that, in civil suits, they can hear only one side until the other is disclosed in the Courts, and that they should, therefore, have a great deal of bias and prejudice generously excused. Grant them all this. There is still a line of criminal defense and of civil employment beyond which no lawyer can honorably go, and the well-being of the people requires that this line of reputable practice should not be so frequently passed. It is situated far within the practice of those marauding and unconscionable lawyers who, when retained by criminals of known guilt, defend them as if they were saints; and who, ever ready to serve the schemes of villains, recognize no rules of duty but their instructions, and put no limit to their action but the failure of fees.

Now, I affirm, unhesitatingly, that next to the shameful failure of the people to secure good Government in the City of New-York, and their short-sighted provisions for filling the Bench, there is nothing in the honest public action of this State so discreditable to the intelligence of its citizens as their methods of dealing with the lawyers. And if ignorance, natural incompetency and bad faith are frequent at the Bar, it is only a wonder that they are not more frequent, and the people have only their own folly to complain of for any loss they suffer from such causes. Let us look at the facts. Aside from the ordinary personal sense of duty, there are four distinct influences for promoting high professional character and qualification at the Bar. They are: High qualifications for admission; associate action by the members of the Bar; hope of professional honor and profit; and anticipation of judicial preferment. Now, not only do our dealings with the legal profession utterly fail in promoting any one of the just and salutary influences, but they impair them all and totally destroy some of them. That worthy ambition of judicial honors as the natural reward of a high professional career, cannot exist under a partisan system of judicial elections for short terms. The Bench must command public respect, and its tenure must be enduring, to tempt from the Bar a lawyer worthy to fill it. The people, with incredible folly, seem to prefer a system which most tempts forensic obscurity, and the Bench is often sought because a mean salary may be larger than a contemptible professional income, and an Ex-Judge may hope for a larger practice than an unknown attorney. A little nasty dabbling in politics, a vulgar tact at party intrigue, and an easy conscience, will win the prize of judicial nomination against the power and learning of O'CONOR, the general ability of LOEW, and the splendid capacity of EVARTS.

The same miserable system is only a little less blighting to all that is elevating and honorable in professional exertions for distinction and gain. Just in proportion as Judges are ignorant, partisan and unfaithful, learned ability and high character at the Bar lose their legitimate influence, and the arts of intrigue, party favor and all that is base in professional life are promoted and rewarded. Any man who will talk for ten minutes with a high-minded lawyer in New-York City can learn how many low practitioners have made fortunes, and how many high-toned practitioners have failed to make them, and have almost resolved to abandon their profession by reason of the causes to which I have alluded.

Nor is the matter of admissions to the Bar conducted in any better reference to the interest of the people or the dignity and honor of the legal profession.

Partisan Judges, I am assured, generally appoint party favorites as examiners, and it rarely happens that men of learning and high professional pride are so appointed. They are brief chance appointments, and the examinations are utterly inadequate, to say nothing of those illiterate, judicial-favorite fellows, foreign and domestic, who so often come to the Bar through some private judicial back door. The Bar having no share in naming these examiners, and no means of resisting such interlopers, seems without any adequate powers of protecting its membership or elevating its learning. Let the lawyers have adequate control in such matters, and if they do not speedily raise the professional standard of qualification and practice, they should, as a body, be visited with the utmost severities of public censure, and the whole profession should be blamed for professional infidelity on the part of any of its members.

But there is no particular in respect of which the profession loses more of legitimate influence for good than from the absence of all associated action and all social intercourse among its members. It is well known that in earlier days, when abler men were on the bench, and legal practice was more reputable, intercourse and associated action were much more extensive. Such are now the facts in every part of the world where the Bench is most honored and the Bar most respected. There is a wholesome restraint and an elevating influence that come of association, and the consequent feeling of mutual interest and responsibility among the members of a learned profession; and of these, the people should have the benefit. I should be glad to refer to the proofs of the salutary effects of association to be found in many analogies, but I have no space, and it is almost too obvious a fact to warrant illustration.

The avowed scheme of the "New-York Bar Association," while admirable as far as it goes, falls short alike of that to which the Bar should [illegible] that which the people in their own interest should exact. What is needed is a general act for the organization and higher responsibility and higher education of the Bar of the State. There should be a Bar Association in every county, and such associations should be formed on the theory of public duty rather than of professional privileges. Let there be a general act for such purpose, and let the New-York Bar Association be declared a corporation under such act. Such act should have, among other incidental, these essential provisions:

First—A number exceeding a majority of the resident and practicing lawyers, in any county, should (on signing proper articles of association, and after their approval as to form and number of signers, by a Judge of the Supreme Court) be allowed to file them under the act, and thereupon should be a corporation to be called "The Bar Association" of such county.

Second—A vote of three-fourths should be required to elect a member, and any applicant aggrieved by non-election should be allowed to have his rejection reviewed in some regular manner before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Third—Every person admitted to practice should be entitled to be voted for as a member of the association after he has practiced for three years in the county. This should be regarded as a season of probation. His first election should only make him a "library member"—that is he should only have a right to the use of the library, and no right to attend association meetings for business. After being a library member for three years, he should be entitled to be voted for as a full member.

Fourth—Every such association, beside having proper general powers, should have the right to hold real estate adequate for a hall and library building; to purchase and maintain a library; to make proper rules and regulations; to temporarily suspend the right of a member to use the hall and library; to impose fines; to elect regular members, officers, standing committees and honorary members, and to expel members by a vote of four-fifths of the members, after a hearing; such members having a right of hearing before the General Term of the Court.

Fifth—There should be a standing committee of at least two on admissions to the Bar; and such committee should be (and act as) a part of every Examining Board for admission to practice in such county, the Court to appoint the residue.

Sixth—Such libraries should be open at reasonable times to all State officers, and all State and Federal Judges and prosecuting attorneys.

Seventh—Records should be kept of all association proceedings, and of all admissions to the Bar, and the same should be subject to inspection by the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, and by the Attorney-General of the State.

Eighth—No political discussion should be allowed in any such hall and library, and all political action should be prohibited by such associations.

Ninth—The objects of such associations should be declared to be to improve judicial administration; to advance the professional standard of learning and fidelity, and generally to promote the usefulness and dignity of the Bar.

Tenth—And what is of great importance, every such association should be authorized, in its own name, to conduct a proceeding of inquiry before the Court, concerning improper practice in a matter of professional business with which any lawyer may be charged to have been guilty while he was a member of such association.

Eleventh—It should also be competent for any such association, at a regular meeting not less than one month after notice of such intention, to honor any one of its members with a public declaration, to be placed in its minutes by a vote of three-fourths of its members present, that such member has, in the opinion of such body, the ability, experience and learning which qualify him for any judicial or professional position as such resolution may specify. Beyond this, such association should be prohibited from any action having relation to any public elections or appointments.

Twelfth—It should be the right of such associations to make representations to the Legislature or the Governor concerning the administration of justice and the effects of legislation in such county, and it should be the duty of such association to respond in writing to all the inquiries by the Governor or the Legislature touching such matters.

There is some intrinsic difficulty in securing the just inclination of such associations; but I think the method proposed is, as far as possible, free from objection. Only one association should be allowed in a county. The right of appeal to the Court will prevent any injustice to individuals. If it be objected that some persons admitted to the Bar might not be admitted to the association, and would be sadly disappointed, I have to say that this suggestion is no objection to the associations themselves, as the conditions of admission to them can be let down to any level, even as low as to admit the most ignorant pettifogger or the vilest shyster. But my aim being to raise the Bar, and to secure to the people more ability, more learning and more honor among practicing lawyers. I have intended it should cost some labor and require some character to get into the associations. Any people who think there are too few lawyers, and who prefer more and meaner than we now have, should certainly try and deprive the associations of all power of stimulating learning and rewarding fidelity. Until we get over the short-sighted and demoralizing theories that the people have not the right to good and able public service, and that all our legislation is to be framed on the plan of patronizing ignorance and giving high places to rascals, there is probably little hope that we shall adopt the measures which will give the people an able and upright Bar and Bench. For any legislation which would contribute to such results would inevitably cause some little rascals and some great blockheads to fail of the high privileges of a profession to which they had no right to aspire, and which they could reach only to disgrace. Those excessively good-natured people whose sympathies so greatly exceed their sense of public duty, could give all their legal business to that class of lawyers, with whom three-fourths of the Bar of the country should be unwilling to associate; and thus neither professional ignorance nor personal rascality would suffer want of either abundant clients or flowing fees. I am confident that, under such a law, many associations would be speedily formed; that valuable libraries would be collected; that halls would not long be wanting; and that a strong impetus would be imparted favorable to that higher standard of professional learning and practice which would be as advantageous to the people as it would be honorable to the Bar. It is well-known that in England there has been for a considerable time an act for the legal incorporation of attorneys and solicitors. It is, however, exceedingly defective. The Bench, too, would feel the influence of such associations, and the time would not be remote when a candidate for judicial office would rarely be selected by the people, if he was not thought worthy by those who were his fellows at the Bar. Thus carefully guarded, such association would have no political power, and the lawyers are too few in number to exert any but a moral influence in judicial elections; and it is our misfortune that such influence is so poorly exerted and so little felt. I do not think the lawyers have yet done their full duty to their profession or to the people. The State has a right to expect greater sacrifices and contributions than it has realized from the legal learning and experience of the Bar toward improving the laws and the administration. These organizations would open a wider field of professional activity, and we may hope that rich lawyers would give funds for libraries, and that retired lawyers would labor somewhat in such associations to create a higher legal literature, and to inspire higher conceptions of professional and judicial learning and dignity.

I wish to urge the enactment at this session of another simple law, applicable to lawyers and to Judges, which would do much to check the evils which now result from the indecent and immoral relations between politics and the Bar and the Bench. Let it be declared to be a penal offense for any lawyer while a candidate, or in any reference to becoming a candidate, for any judicial office, for a Judge, Justice, Coroner, or Prosecuting Attorney, to attend or take any action in regard to any party caucus or other political or party meeting, held in reference to any such office or nomination, or for any party purpose whatever.

The penalty should be large for every offense, and any voter should be authorized to recover it, in an action in his own name, in any Court. The same penalty should be incurred by any such officer being a member of, or taking part in, any party organization during his term of office. It is inexpressibly scandalous that Judges, Justices, and prosecuting attorneys, who try the causes of their political opponents, and who are called upon to act in reference to so many political questions, should go from the Bench and the public offices (as they often do in New-York City, at least,) down to a grog-shop caucus, or up to the great Hall of Tammany, and there harangue a gathering of rough and rowdy partisans on questions of nominations and party tactics. It is a disgrace to our civilization, and an impeachment of our political sagacity, that lawyers who sit in seats consecrated to impartial justice, and who represent the State in all prosecutions, where political bias is a public wrong, should be among the leaders of low party caucuses, and the managers of that great political iniquity which has awakened the wrath and the abhorrence of a whole people. Is it any wonder, in the presence of such facts, that party delinquents should be bold when such officials are in power, and that the hearts of clients should sink as they come into our Courts to have their cases tried before a Judge who, but the evening before, was exhorting to party fidelity a rabble audience in which the debtor or the assailant was a hireling or a leader? However deplorable it may be that a statute is required to inforce what a common sense of propriety should secure, it is a natural and necessary recourse, when the political methods of a debased partizanship have fallen below the demands of the public sentiment of the people. If the people, now they have the power, are not wise enough to deal firmly with such disgraceful abuses, then they deserve to suffer injustice and mortification until they come to their senses and drive their representatives up to their duties with the merciless lash of an outraged sense of public decency.

DEATH IN THE MINES.

Number of Lives Lost in Six Anthracite Counties of Pennsylvania in 1871—Some of the Causes.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Feb. 14.

The statistics furnished the State Government by the Mine Inspectors in the anthracite region are almost complete for the year 1871, and are of a more than ordinarily interesting character. The death record in these statistics furnishes a most powerful proof of the fact that the Mine Ventilation law is not enforced as it should be, or the list of deaths for 1871 would not, and could not, be so great. We present it here as nearly correct as it is obtainable at this time:

	Killed.	Injured.
Lackawanna district	64	91
Wyoming district	52	86
Lehigh district	28	36
Northumberland County	20	54
Dauphin County	6	14
Columbia County	1	2
Schuylkill County	201	339
Total	272	622

These unfortunate men left, on a close estimate, 220 widows, and between 500 and 600 orphan children. We have watched the numerous accidents occurring in the several regions of Luzerne County, and we believe that we can make a correct estimate of the nature of the 116 deaths, and place the responsibility where it belongs. About one-third of the whole number of the killed met their death on account of the neglect of operators to make second openings to their mines. Another third were killed by the explosion of gases, which would have been averted if the law requiring every mine to be examined by an experienced miner with a safety lamp before the workmen enter it had been complied with. About one-sixth lost their lives through their mere negligence, in not paying sufficient attention to the roof of the mines and otherwise, while the remaining one-sixth of the whole number were killed by really unforseen and unavoidable accidents. We have no doubt that very nearly the same facts exist in the other regions, except in Columbia County. It is really astonishing that in that county more than half a million tons of coal was mined and shipped, in the production of which only one life was lost and two persons injured. The greatest proportion of casualties to the amount of coal produced is, as usual, in Schuylkill County, where one man was killed to every 50,000 tons of coal produced.

News from the Looshai Expedition.

The London *Times* publishes the following telegram from Calcutta, dated the 29th ult.: "Gen. BOURCHIER and staff left camp on the 25th, with the wing of the Forty-fourth Native Infantry. They were fired on by a party of Looshais, who were concealed in the bed of a rocky stream, with heavy jungle on both sides. The enemy were driven out by a brilliant charge of infantry, chased up the hill, 5,500 feet high, and afterward driven from two formidable positions. Gen. BOURCHIER was wounded in the head and arm, but not severely. A desperate attempt was also made to annoy the rear, but the enemy suffered severely and were driven off. None of the Looshais who accompanied us from the villages occupied have deserted."

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS---XXV.

The Bessemer Steel-Works at Troy.

TROY, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

Among the numerous factories of Troy, the Bessemer Steel-works are prominent as the headland, or rather as the beacon-light which crowns it. Troy led the way in the manufacture of this special product; and, though tardy at first in responding to the call, adherents are now fast stepping to the front.

Bessemer-steel took out its pateralization papers in Troy, and Troy stood godmother at the baptism with joy and gladness. It is to JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, that the credit of introducing the manufacture of Bessemer steel in this country is due. It is to him that the credit is due for having vastly improved it, after he had once introduced it.

The object of all processes for refining crude cast-iron, as it is smelted from the ore, is to remove the carbon and silicon. The old means of doing this—puddling and the earlier processes—was slow and expensive, because it could only be done, a little at a time, and required the use of a large amount of fuel to keep the iron in a semi-fluid condition so that it could be treated. BESSEMER'S object was to refine iron in large quantities at one time without consuming any other fuel than that contained in the crude iron itself.

The first steel made by the pneumatic process was made by BESSEMER in 1855, after many years spent in experiments and failures. BESSEMER'S process, as it now is, with the exception of MUSHET'S decarburization by spiegelisen, of which I shall say more hereafter, was patented the 12th of February, 1856. WILLIAM KELLY, of Kentucky, had, before this, succeeded in largely decarburizing and refining crude iron by means of air blasts, but, still, fell far short of making malleable steel. The great difficulty he had to contend with was to keep the iron fluid after it was decarburized. Crude cast iron will remain fluid at a temperature of 2500° Fahrenheit, while 5000° of heat are requisite to keep iron fluid after it has been deprived of its carbon and silicon. The essence of BESSEMER'S invention is the perfect distribution and the mechanical force of air blasts, so as to promote an intimate mixture of the oxygen of the air with the carbon and silicon of the iron, with a view to their expulsion.

Mr. KELLER introduced a sluggish air-blast through one or two orifices into his convertor, and so kept up combustion in only a limited quantity of his molten iron, while the remainder cooled. Mr. BESSEMER introduced a very violent air-blast through about one hundred orifices, and distributed it all through the fluid mass, decarburizing it before any portion of it had time to cool, from the very violence of the blast. By this violence of his air-blast he compelled the carbon and silicon to act as fuel for the maintenance of the heat and fluidity of the iron and for their own expulsion. But BESSEMER'S process still lacked one essential element—the removal of certain impurities that remained in the steel after his process was completed. This element was supplied by ROBERT MUSHET, of England, who added to BESSEMER'S decarburized iron a purifying mixture of manganese, the peculiar function of which I will explain by and bye.

It was in the year 1863 that Mr. GRISWOLD'S attention was first directly called to the feasibility and desirability of manufacturing steel on the Bessemer process in this country. With his customary energy and enterprise he determined to go into it. Negotiations were opened in 1864 and completed in 1865, which resulted in Mr. BESSEMER disposing to Mr. GRISWOLD and others his patent-rights in this country for a sum equal to about one hundred thousand dollars. The patents taken out by MUSHET and KELLY were soon after bought up by Mr. GRISWOLD and his associates. On the 16th of February, 1863, the Troy Bessemer Steel Works, the first in this country, were started on a small scale—about one-sixth of their present capacity. The following year, they were increased to their present capacity, and Mr. GRISWOLD, who had sacrificed time, money, comfort and everything to their success, has, in the last year or two, begun to reap a substantial reward. Not only do his own works bring him in a large income, but he draws a considerable sum annually from royalties arising from licenses issued to others under his patent rights. The Pennsylvania Steel Works were started at Harrisburg in June, 1867; the Cleveland works shortly afterward, (these works have lately doubled their capacity;) the Cleveland Company built works at Chicago in June, 1871; the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Penn., tacked steel on to their business in July of the same year; and two works are now building—one at Chicago and one at Joliet. All these works have a capacity for turning out eighty tons of steel a day, with the exception of Cleveland, where they make 160 tons a day. Each company pays Mr. GRISWOLD a royalty of seventy-five cents a ton on every ton of metal they use in the manufacture of steel, and I think that, considering his labors, his anxieties, and his expenditures, none will be found to begrudge him his profits.

The Bessemer process of making steel, as exemplified at Mr. GRISWOLD'S works, is most interesting as a scientific operation, and fascinating as a scientific exhibition. It is a purely premature process, consisting in forcing streams of air under a high pressure through a mass of molten pig-iron contained in what is technically known as a converter, so as to produce a combination between the oxygen of the air and the carbon and silicon in the iron. This combination decarburizes the metal sufficiently to produce steel of any desired temper. In fact, the blast blows through the molten metal as though it were water, and blows all the silicon and carbon out of the metal in a white hot flame in scintilating sparks and slag.

To describe BESSEMER'S process as being simply the introduction of oxygen into melted iron would be like saying that dough makes bread. What about the yeast that makes the dough rise? BESSEMER'S process is not a strictly chemical one. One of its warmest advocates avows this and says:

"The chemical reactions will look out for themselves, but they must have an adequate chance, and this is what BESSEMER for the first time gave them by mechanical means, viz.: the mechanical force of numerous blasts—not sluggish drafts, but roaring blasts of air, blowing the melted iron all into spray, so as to give the oxygen and the carbon hundreds of square feet of surface contact, so that every drop of iron should be enveloped with air. Thus, and thus only, the combustion is so perfect and rapid, and so diffused throughout the whole mass, that the two grand desiderata are attained—first, the decarburization is effected without the use of other fuel, and second, the product is liquid, and can be cast into homogeneous masses."

The blast of air, 5,000 cubic feet per minute, is forced through the liquid iron with a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, the pressure of an ordinary blast furnace being only five pounds to the square inch. It is introduced into the converter from a common air reservoir, communicating with the blowing engines, through ten tuyeres, each tuyere having twelve holes three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It drives a circular sheet of flame from the upper orifice that is not less than two and a half feet in diameter and at least twelve feet long. From the peculiarity of its gaseous nature, this flame emits a splendidly brilliant glare, somewhat similar to the calcium light; the only difference being in the steadiness of the flame in the one case, and its fearful rush and myriads of sparks in the other. The converter is a large iron receptacle, somewhat similar in shape to a sea buoy—a double cone—with a large upward-inclined open tube at the top, like the upper part of an engine-room ventilator in a steamboat. The converter is fifteen feet high and nine feet in diameter, but is only charged with 12,000 pounds of metal, in order to give room for the excessive surging of the molten iron caused by the action of the air-blast. It would hold about ten times more. It is lined with a refractory compound, chiefly silicon, to a thickness of twelve inches. It is fed with the molten pig-iron from the furnaces above by means of gutters. The blast is put on as soon as the melted iron is in the converter, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the iron, after an admixture of spiegeleisen, is converted into steel, and is ready to be cast into ingots, each ingot weighing about half a ton.

Towards the close of the process of blasting, the heat rises to about 5,000° Fahrenheit, and the flame becomes more than ever dazzling. But the flame soon after suddenly looses volume, indicating that the elmination of the carbon and silicon is complete. The converter is then turned into a horizontal position, and 600 pounds of spiegeleisen, a species of iron, with a considerable quantity of manganese in it, about twelve per cent., and of crystal formation, are run into it from a reverbatory furnace. The carbon, and especially the manganese of the spiegeleisen combine with and neutralize the sulphur and the oxide of iron, which would, without them, render the steel unmalleable. A small part of the carbon unites with the iron, converting it into a soft steel containing one-quarter per cent. of carbon. The loss of weight in the process varies from ten to fifteen per cent.

As the steel pours from the converter in a stream of twelve or fifteen inches in width, it assumes the most beautiful colors. Sometimes it appears to be almost a pure white, then a brilliant yellow, and shortly it will turn to the most delicate azure or violet, and finally become rose-colored. Still the colors are always soft and delicate—as much so as those of the rainbow. The most marvelous thing about it all is that these colors are a mere optical delusion. Dr. SCHMIDT, the gentleman who has charge of the chemical department of the works, assured me that the appearance of color to the eye is caused by the sudden disorganization of vision induced by the excessive light. Those who are accustomed to it do not see the colors—strangers often do. I am inclined to think that the strangers have the best of it, for a more beautiful display of color could not be witnessed. It has all the richness of the aurora with the brilliancy of the calcium light.

The operation of casting is wonderfully carried out. Around the edge of a circular pit, thirty-four feet in diameter, the great iron molds are carefully arranged in position; and in the centre is a huge crane with a five ton ladle swinging from it. As soon as the blast is shut off and its connection with the converter severed, the converter is tilted over and discharges the molten steel into the ladle, which, by some unseen agency, rises to receive it. The ladle travels round the circle of molds, the metal flowing from it through a plug-hole in the bottom. As soon as the mold is filled within a few inches of the top a spade-full of sand is thrown in, a cover is put on and is jammed tightly down with braces and wedges. This is necessary in order to prevent the metal from "rising" before it has had time to solidity. The metal hardens in a few minutes, although still red hot when taken out of the molds. It is then reheated, rolled and cut into two pieces in the adjoining blowing mills, and is then ready to be rolled into rails or for any other purpose, all flaws having been previously chipped out. The steam hammer, which is used for cutting and chipping in Mr. GRISWOLD'S works, is an awfully formidable piece of machinery. It weighs seven tons, and strikes a blow equivalent to a weight of twenty-five tons, battering the great chunks of steel about as easily as a butter-man beats his butter into the desired shape.

But this "blooming" mill deserves more than a passing notice. The practice, heretofore, has been to hammer these ingots into blooms for rails. The substitution of the rolling-mill for the hammer for this purpose was first adopted at Mr. GRISWOLD'S works, by Mr. ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, a gentleman largely connected with the Bessemer steel interest throughout the country. This substitution is now being generally adopted. This rolling-mill consists of three rolls, each thirty inches in diameter and five feet long, with the necessary engine and connections. There is a novel and most important feature in these rolls of Mr. HOLLEY'S. The middle roll is movable vertically by steam-power. By this means any number of passes of the ingot between the rolls can be made through the same groove. This is a great saving of space and a still great saving in cost of machinery. The ingot is reduced in sixteen passes through the rolls, from twelve inches square to six and a half inches square. In this mill as in the converting works, all the lifting of the steel ingots and other materials is done by hydraulic power.

Every day's product of steel is tested by the blacksmith, under the superintendence of Dr. SCHMIDT, and again, chemically, in the laboratory of the Company. I saw the blacksmiths take bars of the soft steel, and, with their hammers, bend it double, and twist it in every way. Not a flaw! I could not detect the slightest indication of giving way on the outer surface of the bend, and yet I could hardly believe that metal could be so pliable. Then they heated it in the forge to a yellow heat, cooled it in water, and it was as hard as possible. A blow from a sledge-hammer, after it had been slightly cut with a chisel, would snap it short off. Steel rails are, of course, not subjected to this hardening process. In the laboratory the most exhaustive tests of the iron, the spiegeleisen, the manganese, and other compounds of the steel are constantly being carried on by accomplished practical chemists. They showed me some dissolved iron, about the color of molasses and water, which was bubbling, in a fluid state, over a spirit lamp. The metal is dissolved in a mixture of chloric and nitric acids, and is, apparently, as much lost as a lump of sugar would be in a cup of boiling coffee. The laboratory beats a doctor's shop for unpleasant odors, and has an array of labeled bottles, retorts, receivers, and general chemical apparatus which would gladden the heart of many a hard-working student of chemistry. But it is this careful test, among other precautions, which enables Mr. GRISWOLD to send out such splendid steel from his works.

Not the least interesting part of the operation of casting the steel is the power employed to move the converter, with its heavy burden, to raise and carry the cranes, and to carry the molten metal around in the kettle. It is all done by hydraulic pressure, and with a rapidity, ease and precision which are marvelous to witness. In a small elevated gallery, from which they can see every signal of the workmen, men sit before a number of controllers of the pressure, which look exactly like railroad brake handles. On a signal from the foreman, one of these handles is turned, and the ponderous crane immediately rises as if by magic. Another signal; another brake is turned, and the converter swings over; another, the crane turns round; another, it lowers itself, and in doing so lowers the kettle over the first mold, and then moves from one mold to another at the bidding of the brakes. All the cranes on the premises are worked by the same power.

Nearly all the pig-iron used at the works comes from the mines in Cumberland, England, the ores in this section of the country, even the rich ores from the Lake Champlain mines, containing too much phosphorous. Mr. GRISWOLD says that "pig-iron containing over one-tenth of one per cent. of sulphur, or more than eight hundredths of one per cent. of phosphorous, is not suitable for the pneumatic, or Bessemer process." Three converters, supplied by four melting cupolas, are kept at work night and day. Two of the converters turn out five tons of steel at every "heat;" the third only two tons. Eight heats are run every day from each converter, the daily product of steel being about ninety-five tons. Improved mechanical means for renewing the tugeres and repairing the refractory linings of the converters, peculiar to American works, enable them to produce thirty per cent. more steel than the same number of converters in the European works are capable of producing. In fact, the general arrangement in America of the furnaces, the converters, the pits, &c., contributes largely to increased facility of production from an equal capacity, in consequence of its superiority to that in vogue in Europe. And yet the manufacture of Bessemer steel in this country is in its swaddling clothes. It has just arrived at what the monthly nurses call its first smile.

A. P.

MAINE SMELT FISHERIES.

Whence the New-York Markets Receive a Portion of their Supplies—Mode of Fishing.

From the Bangor (Me.(Whig, Feb. 12.

Probably but few of our readers have an idea of the extensive character of the business of smelt fisheries, which is carried on below us on the Penobscot. The fishing begins about the 1st of November and lasts till the middle of March. There are now in operation in the vicinity of Winterport fifteen "trap nets," and from seventy-five to one hundred "pole nets." Each set is the property of an individual who runs it on his own account, the men combining forces in setting and hauling them. As the nets are set and hauled on each tide, the men camp together, generally two in a camp, to work the tides night and day. The "trap nets" are the patent of Mr. B. F. RYDER, of South Orrington, who receives a royalty of about $5 on each one, and they are used in clean water. These nets are formed of a bag seine fastened to a wood frame thirty feet long by eighteen deep, with thirty feet bag, the frame forming the open mouth into which the tide flows. The lower portion is weighted and sunk vertically, and sustained in position by guys to an anchored buoy. The common nets are used under the ice, a long trench being cut for the purpose, with a pole fixed at either end with pulleys at the bottom to draw the net down and up. These nets are scattered up and down the river, with camps conveniently located. The "trap nets" are considered superior to the others, and cost about $90 each. Two hauls in twenty-four hours are made, and one and one-half bushels, or 125 pounds, is considered an average catch.

The fish are piled up on shore, the smelts and tom-cods sorted and then hauled to the steamer, each man shipping his lot to New-York on the steamer, and sometimes in busy seasons by rail. An idea of the extent of the business may be formed from the fact that the *Katahdin* has taken one trip thirty-five tons of smelts, or something more than 1,000,000 fishes. There are 300 or 400 employed altogether in this work, and this season it has been very profitable. The price has ranged from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, and single nets have returned the owners, in some instances, upward of $800. The total quantity taken this Winter will reach several hundred tons, bringing in a handsome revenue of more than $20,000 for this business of Winter fishing on the Penobscot.

Large quantities of tom-cod are taken in the nets, the largest of which are taken to New-York, and the rest sold to farmers to feed to swine or for manure. Owing to the high price of grain, farmers come from a distance to get these fish for their hogs, thus saving other food for their cattle, though some of the latter will eat the fish raw and frozen, and sheep are said to like them in this way.

THE STATE CANALS.

An Official Statement, Revealing Their Profligate Mismanagement by the Democrats.

At a meeting of the Canal Board in Albany on Wednesday, Mr. State Treasurer RAINES offered the following striking and important preamble and resolution, and they were adopted:

Whereas, The amount of taxes necessary to be collected for the Canal Fund increased from $1,019,265 98 in 1868 to $3,880,035 93 in 1871; and

Whereas, The amounts paid Superintendents and contractors for repairs increased from $1,011,056 94 in 1868 to $2,052,195 82 in 1871; and

Whereas, The disbursements from the Treasury on Auditor's warrants for the fiscal year was $5,196,-895 23, to which add the payments for October, November and December, 1871, $1,913,340 89, making in fifteen months an expenditure of $7,110,236 12, with large amounts of claims and certificates of indebtedness outstanding; and

Whereas, The receipts for tolls decreased from $4,418,308 50 in 1868 to $2,814,953 79 in 1871, while the percentage of cost of maintenance on tolls received increased from 26.80 per cent. to 79.94 per cent.; and

Whereas, The surplus of revenues over cost of ordinary repairs and collection of tolls have decreased from $3,293,301 13 in 1868 to $592,404 32 in 1871; and

Whereas, The amount remaining for ordinary repairs on the Eastern Division of the canals was $612,825 46 on Oct. 1, 1871, which amount was expended and the fund overdrawn within three months thereafter; and

Whereas, From the foregoing statement it is perfectly apparent that the canals are in a condition not only of absolute bankruptcy, but a source of grave and increasing taxation, and consequent financial injury to the people; therefore

Resolved, That this Board respectfully ask of the Legislature a full and searching investigation of the whole question of canal management and finances, to the end that some policy may be adopted by means of which frauds may be prevented, extravagant expenditures stopped, and receipts increased, so as in some measure to relieve the people from taxation, and restore the canals to their former position of usefulness and profit to the State and people.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND OARSMAN'S MANUAL, 1871. Published by WATERS, BALCH & CO., Troy, N. Y.

We venture little in saying that no book ever before written on matters aquatic has equaled, or even approached, in intrinsic value to the oarsman and the intelligent reader the one bearing the above modest title.

Nearly everything pertinent to the construction of a racing, pleasure or hunting boat of the most approved models, is laid down here so plainly that any ordinary skillful carpenter should have no excuse, with these carefully prepared plans, explicit directions, and accurately-drawn lines for not getting up a very presentable boat, though he never tried before.

Here too will be found all the most advanced thought on training. MACLAREN, Oxford's gymnastic professor, probably the foremost master in his line on either continent, SCOTT RUSSELL, "Argonaut" DERBINGTON, and writers of their stamp have been freely drawn upon, while MACGREGOR, in company so much to his liking, adds many a valuable and entertaining word from his wide experience of the possibilities in the way of pleasure and profit of a trusty, seaworthy little *Rob Roy*. How to row, (for good oarsmen know that there's but one way,) and every important thing bearing on it has its just prominence here, and many a man today, whose rowing days are over, unless reading this book awakens the old fever into renewed effort, will fervently wish that, in his time, he could have had access to the sound advice and wide information on his favorite pastime so sensibly compiled in this attractive book.

While its author, Col. BALCH, of the famous paper-boat building firm of Troy, has given his handiwork marked preference, this will quickly be forgiven, not only for his having brought so much careful labor and thorough investigation to his work, but from his persuasive frankness and clearness in upholding the merits of his specialty, that can hardly fail to bring the conviction that if these frail craft are not yet unequaled for their important work, they are in the right hands to soon make them so.

From 1868 to November, 1870, the boat clubs in this country and the British Provinces increased in number from 56 to 247, and some idea of the exhaustive manner in which this book has been prepared, may be had from the fact that, of nearly every one of these, it gives the constitution, organisation, outfit and invested value, while valuable hints as to the formation and best methods of carrying on these organizations, various carefully-drawn plans for boat-houses, a record of all the international and about all the more prominent national rowing of England and America, including all the inter-collegiate contests of each, combine, with rare beauty and durability of execution, in making it an inviting work the moment it is seen. Col. BALCH has done an admirable service here, and deserves the thanks of every man in this country who really wishes to see moral and mental health and beauty combined with physical.

ATLANTIC ESSAYS. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

This work contains twelve articles which Col. HIGGINSON has contributed at different times during the same number of years to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and may be divided, irrespective of time, into two classes—those upon purely literary subjects, and those based more or less completely on historical incidents. It is in the former of these that Col. HIGGINSON'S force as a writer is best exhibited. In "A Plea for Culture," "Americanism in Literature" and "Literature as an Art," Col. HIGGINSON writes in an exceedingly entertaining manner; an enthusiast on the subject of literary culture, his style in writing of it becomes terse and vigorous, and his thoughts obviously heart-deep. According to our author, THACKERAY was the last literary genius in England, and HEINE the last in Germany. In France those that remain are fast being corrupted by personal and national iniquity, thus leaving the field clear for this country, which he holds to contain in a crude state the necessary elements for its recreation. The *Atlantic Essays* will certainly commend themselves to all who are desirous of obtaining a work of exceptional literary merit.

MEMOIR OF ULRIC DAHLGREN. By His Father, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

In a war that was probably productive of more instances of romantic and heroic devotion to duty than any that have taken place in modern times, few names are as closely associated in the mind with thoughts of personal bravery and daring enterprise than his in whose memory this volume is written. The sorrow that was expressed when the fatal termination of the expedition to rescue the Union soldiers in Libby Prison became known, was as intense as it was unusual; a circumstance still further heightened by the fact that it occurred during the last days of the war, and when almost every family in the country had been tried, and perhaps hardened, by individual losses. Col. DAHLGREN was born in 1842, and thus at the time of his death, which took place March 2, 1864, was only in his twenty-second year. The object of the present volume is to give—after a short introductory account of his early life—the main incidents connected with his service in the army, illustrated by notes from his diary, and a refutation of the order to kill all rebels taken prisoners, alleged by the Southerners to have been found on his body, and on account of which they justified their inhuman treatment of it. The work is one of unusual interest, as a sketch of the development of an heroic character.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. FRIEDRICH UEBERWEG. Vol. 1. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

This work is a translation from the German of this distinguished philosophical writer, and has been translated under the direction of Profs. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., and PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. In a work of this kind, which reviews the entire progress of human thought, from its earliest inception to the present day in the compass of a thousand pages, the examination must to a certain extent be imperfect on account of its conciseness. In almost every instance, however, the late Dr. UEBERWEG exercised admirable discretion in the selections and disposition of his material. He has given to a considerable length the distinctive principles enunciated by the founder of each particular system or school of thought, and has made the abridgment which the want of space necessitated in the elaborations these ideas received in the hands of these disciples. In all cases, however, a very complete list of references is given so that the student may pursue his study from the suggestions given. The first volume begins with the Greek Philosophy at the time of THALES—the philosophy of ancient India being inexcusably slighted—and continues down to the time of ECKHART and other German mystics of the fourteenth century. The second volume will complete the work.

UNITED STATES REGISTER AND BLUE BOOK FOR 1872.—By J. DISTURNELL.

This book contains a very full list of the military, naval and higher civil officers in the service of the United States, together with a large amount of statistical information concerning the States and Territories and the Dominion of Canada. The work is admirably arranged as a hand-book for ready reference.

AMERICAN RACING RECORD FOR 1871 AND TURF GUIDE FOR 1872-3. By W. G. DOWLING. New-York.

This is a very complete work of its kind, containing a variety of information concerning the racing events of the past year, and announcements for the two years to come. It is not only useful, but necessary for all interested in thorough-bred horses.

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND RACING CALENDAR. New-York: BRUCE BROTHERS.

This book contains an authentic record of all running, trotting and racing events in the United States and Canada during the past year, with the entries for the coming season. Its accuracy will give it a prominent place among sporting records.

Books Received.

—*The Berean Day-Book.* (*Sunday-school Lessons of 1872.*) New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

—*Light on the Pathway of Holiness.* By Rev. L. D. MCCABE, D. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

—*Addresses at the Inauguration of Prof. Noah Porter, D. D.* New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

—*Reports of the Inspectors of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania for the Year 1870.* Harrisburg: B. SINGERLY.

—*Mohammed Ali and His House.* By L. MUHLBACH. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Pillars in the Temple; or, Sketches of Deceased Laymen.* By Rev. W. C. SMITH. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

—*Ballads of Good Deeds.* By HENRY ABBEY. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Schools and School-master.* From the Writings of Charles Dickens. Edited by T. J. CHAPMAN, M. A. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.

—*Lenten Thoughts, being Collects, Epistles and Gospels for the Season of Lent.* New-York: Protestant Episcopal Society.

—*Tom Carter; the Ups and Downs of Life.* Boston: HENRY HOYT.

—*Allegories of Life.* By Mrs. J. S. ADAMS. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.* By BENJ. F. TAYLOR. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Flower and Vegetable Seeds.* (Illustrated Catalogue.) Rochester: BRIGGS & BRO.

—*Musings of a Middle-aged Woman.* By ALLENROC. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

—*A Treatise on Acoustics.* By ALEXANDER SAELTZER. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

—*A Forty Years' Fight with the Drink Demon.* By CHARLES JEWETT, M. D. New York: National Temperance Society and Publishing House.

—*The Wonders of Vegetation.* Translated from the French of FULGENCE MARION by SCHELE DE VERE, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

—*Caroline of Brunswick.* By GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*Reading Without Tears.* By the author of *Peep of Day*. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*The Rich Kinsman.* By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. New-York: Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Marvels of Burglars' Ingenuity—A New Plan to Circumvent Them—The Telegraph in the Household.

With all the machinery, more or less complex, employed for the preservation of our lives and property, notwithstanding bars and bolts and scores of policemen, supposed to guard our doors, burglaries and even assassinations are unfortunately of too frequent occurrence. If notable attention has been paid of late to the construction of houses, in order that they should be made as secure as possible, the thieves in the meanwhile have not been idle. Rascality has indeed been almost as progressive as anything else.

Let any one examine a burglar's kit of tools at a police-station, coming from some recent capture, and he will be amazed at the skill they evince in their manufacture. No jeweler's outfit can exceed them in finish. As to material, you will find they are made of only the most approved qualities of steel; as to mechanism, they are masterpieces of ingenuity. Firstly, they are constructed so as to accomplish the greatest amount of work with the smallest outlay of power, and, secondly, to do their business in the most noiseless way. A very pretty tool we saw some time ago. It was a triple auger. One turn of the handle set three bits revolving, cutting three holes, one-half an inch in diameter each, and about a quarter of an inch apart. In five minutes you could cut out an oak-panel, two inches thick, with it. Then there was a clever arrangement about it, which held the panel toward the operator, so that it could not fall outward and make a clatter. Another pretty thing was a double spring saw for cutting through iron. To each end was attached a rubber pad containing oil, which not only deadened the sound, but at every movement acted as a self-lubricator. Once a hole drilled through an iron shutter, and the saw in, it would cut like a hot knife through butter, and as to an inch-bolt, it would have been like a parsnip.

If the best protection against counterfeiting is to produce bank-plates of such a high order of merit as to design and execution that no rascals can be found clever enough to imitate them, obviously the best way to thwart the ingenuity enlisted on the side of burglars is to prevent the opportunity of its exercise. The telegraph, as an instrument used for the capture of thieves, is well known. Your bond robber has his swag all safe, and steps on the English steamer. He is just in sight of Liverpool, when his theft is discovered. Click goes the quick-tongued messenger, fathoms deep under perhaps the very keel of the ship in which he sails. Before he has reached the shore, his crime is known and the handcuffs await him. How to use this method for the better protection of our houses, has occupied for some years the attention of some gentlemen well known as telegraphers, and has resulted in the formation of the American District Telegraph Company. All the streets of New-York and Brooklyn are to be united by a network of wires, communicating with an infinity of branch offices called district offices. In each of these district offices, night and day, a certain number of policemen and messengers, in the pay of the Company, are to be on duty. A connecting wire is carried into your house, an instrument placed there and you are *en rapport* with an office. Suppose you are a lady, all alone in your house. Your husband has suddenly been called away, in fact, for the nonce, you are an unprotected female. It is night. What is that you hear? A very suspicious sound. Not quite a gnawing nor a scratching. It stops for a moment—then goes on again. Now it is a distinct sawing and filing you hear, at a shutter. You are too paralyzed to scream. There are robbers in the house. You very quietly stretch your arm out to the machine at the head of your bed, just apply one finger to it, and instantly an alarm is sounded at the office, and in three minutes a policeman is thundering at your door and inquires, "What is the matter?" Say it turns out only to be a strange cat. Well, it makes no difference. It is some satisfaction to know it was even that, and your fears are appeased. Supposed a smell of smoke pervades your house, and you are afraid there is fire. You go to the instrument, tick it, and in a few minutes comes help. Not only will the Company give their assistance for those graver accidents of the household, but they propose to attend to any of those sudden emergencies which arise, classed under the general category of accidents happening in the best regulated families. Some one may be taken suddenly ill, requiring immediate medical care. The instrument is again brought into service. This time a different knob of the machine is touched. This brings a swift-footed messenger, who runs post-haste at your command for the doctor. Even an auspicious event, anxiously looked for, requiring the physician and the nurse can be attended to by this easy method. Your minor details of domestic economy, may find here too their solution. Biddy may be very much the worse for liquor, and openly defying the united efforts of the house to turn her out, a single finger on the telegraph brings help, and tranquility is once more restored. Your water-pipes burst, your house and furniture stand the chance of being ruined, you send your signal, and in a twinkling the plumber is on hand. Your mother-in-law comes *à l'improviste*, and you want a sumptuous repast served with fairy-like promptitude, you call a messenger, and for thirty cents he is willing to run one full hour all over town in your service, to the butcher's, the restaurant, or the confectioner.

A great deal of very beautiful machinery has been especially invented for the use of the Company. One very important point is, that the instrument in the house requires no battery. There is no chance of upsetting chemicals on your carpets. The machine can stand on the mantel-piece, if you like, as would a bedroom clock. The instant the signal is made it is reported automatically at the nearest district office, and the precise number and locality of your house indicated—like at a hotel register. If the burglar should attempt to cut the wires, prior to a robbery, the thief stands no chance. Instantly the fact records itself at the office, the alarm is sounded, and somebody hurries to the spot to see what has happened. The difference between the burglar-alarm and that of the District Telegraph Company is that, while the former only puts you on your guard, the latter calls some one instantly to your side. Perhaps over-timid people might employ both methods, and thus be absolutely burglar-proof.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

The Tichborne Case—The Future of Parliament—The Alabama Claims—Two Pardons—Literary Gossip.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

The Attorney-General has got to the end of the third week of his opening speech for the defendant in the Tichborne case, and he is so far from being through that it seems likely to last two or three weeks longer. Solid hard work as one reads it in seven or eight columns of the smallest type in the largest London journal. And what a job for the reporters! When the Attorney-General had been hard at it for sixteen days, he apologised for taking up so much of the valuable time of the Court and jury; but his wigged Lordship graciously assured him that he had not uttered a superfluous syllable, and the foreman of the historic jury was equally polite. But this long-winded lawyer sometimes takes three or four weeks to cross-examine a witness, being paid by the day as well as the job. Would the stream of eloquence dry up were it not for the "refreshers!" When the speech is at last ended then will come the witnesses, and the trenchant cross-examinations of Sergeant BALLANTYNE. Have the gentlemen of the jury made up their minds? Does the Court know her own mind? As to the Tichborne bonds, I can hear of no quotations. The Court-room is engaged for this trial until May, but it is likely to last through the Summer.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

But with all the nine points of possession in favor of the defendant, his lawyers are not making easy work of the case. If it were so sure that this man is a low, scoundrelly impostor, would the Attorney-General talk six weeks before he called his first witness? If this man is ARTHUR ORTON, and a vulgar, impudent pretender to the name, title and estates, why take so much time about it? It may seem a dreadful bore to you, but there are multitudes of people all over England who have read every word of the trial so far, and, if they live, and keep eyesight and senses, will go on to the end.

PARLIAMENT.

I am more interested in the early meeting of Parliament, and the trials that await the Prime Minister. The Conference of Nonconformists at Manchester went down on their loyal knees to sympathize with the Queen in her rejoicings over the recovery of the Prince of WALES, and then went on talking about CROMWELL and Church disestablishment. They will not have Mr. FORSTER's Education bill at any price. If it is not changed to suit them they will desert Mr. GLADSTONE in a body. They will not vote for any Liberal who does not promise to support Mr. MIALL's Disestablishment bill, and the Birmingham League on the education question. The present act treats Church of England, Roman Catholics and Dissenters all alike; but, of course, the Anglicans have the advantage in number and organization here, the Presbyterians in Scotland, and the Catholics in Ireland. And it is here that the shoe pinches the foot of the Manchester Nonconformists. If Cardinal CULLEN is to have rates and taxes, Government money, for teaching little boys and girls *Paters* and *Aves*, they will have none of it, and will take the first opportunity that offers to upset the Ministry. Not that they are opposed to a religious school education, if it could be all of their sort, or something besides that of the Establishment, or complete Popery. Rather than these, they shake hands with Mr. BRADLAUGH. But Mr. GLADSTONE can scarcely be beaten by such a combination. The Scotch and Irish will stand by him if they get fair play,—that is what they want; and he can rely upon the united support of the Conservatives. This is delicate ground for a politician, but it is a difficult position every way. The ballot must pass at all hazards. Mr. BRUCE promises a Liquor bill which will suit everybody, especially the great brewers; and the advocates of a Permissive bill, or Maine law, in every parish that chooses to enact one, must wait awhile.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The questions which the Ministry must answer as soon as the session opens are really alarming, and the worst of all for a sensitive Ministry, and a Premier whom Mr. ROEBUCK charges with "feminine vindictiveness," are those that will be asked about the *Alabama* Treaty. The *Saturday Review* informs us that "the admission of the American claims is simply inconceivable; but, if they are taken into formal consideration, the treaty will be conspicuously exhibited in its true character of *an abject capitulation.* * * * The mere discussion of the question will prove that the English Government preferred to dissension with the United States the possible payment of a sum equal to half the cost of the twenty years' war with the French Republic and Empire." In fact, the *Saturday* cyphers out that it would have been cheaper for England to have recognized Confederate independence, and join France in helping to secure it. This, it says, "would have cost only an annual expenditure of some fifty millions, while abstinence from all participation is taxed at ten times the amount." Of course we expect all this from the *Saturday*, but even the *Spectator* is tearfully indignant. The American demands, it says, are,

> "If not sharp practice, wholly unworthy of a great country like the United States, and explicable only by some oral communication, of which we have heard nothing, and which we can hardly believe to have taken place. Still, our own Government ought to inform us explicitly whether any such explanation can be offered. If it can, we fear our negotiators have been taken in, and do not deserve the credit they had, we believed, fairly won. If it cannot, we fear the United States are guilty of a policy which can hardly be called honorable, and is certainly quite unworthy."

In such a case Americans have a ready remedy. The Senate can refuse to ratify a treaty, and that is the end of it. Here, if Mr. GLADSTONE chose to sell the entire Kingdom for a mess of pottage, there is no going back of the bargain. A single diplomatist binds his country and all posterity—as long as they choose to be bound. There will be music when the matter comes up for discussion, however, for though nothing can be changed, a Ministry may be punished.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

There are army and navy questions; an India question, which Prof. FAWCETT talks alarmingly about; sanitary questions, hinging on typhoid attacking royalty; and many more. But these domestic concerns can be patched up, or compromised, or, at the worst, postponed. But how can you expect a nation to bear national humiliation—as they seem determined to consider this matter of the *Alabama* Treaty? But the clauses have been read over again, and we are assured today that two of them, if closely construed, as the American Constitution used to be, will keep out all extraneous matters.

TWO PARDONS.

The Home Secretary, who decides matters of life and death in the Queen's name, has decided that neither Rev. Mr. WATSON, who killed his wife, nor Miss EDMUNDS, who tried to poison all the children in Brighton, shall be hanged. I suspect that Her Majesty, who is planning a great thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, did not wish to have the shadow of the gallows fall so near. The poor, friendless, penniless old man, nagged into momentary madness, finds refuge in penal servitude for life. He has no other asylum. Messrs. LONGMANS, who published his learned but dull books, have lost two hundred pounds by them. As for Miss EDMUNDS, she was as mad as a March hare, and as soon as two doctors, sent by Mr. BRUCE without any lawyers to badger them, had examined her, they found her quite crazy enough to be sent to the great Government asylum, kept exclusively for criminal lunatics—as they are called; of course they mean lunatics who have been charged with crime.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Our literary news just now is of the meagrest. "George Elliott" gives us a book, which may be as good as *Adam Bede*—but it is published in four parts, at intervals of three months, at five shillings a part. If interesting, it is too long to wait. Mr. TENNYSON and Mr. BROWNING have published poems, and no friend of either will pretend that they are any credit to their authors. There should be a rigid censorship on uncertain, unreliable poets. When a man has done good work, and made himself fame, he should not be allowed to put it in peril. The only novelty you are likely to see over there is *Jerry*, an American novel, of a strong Yankee type, giving also some New-York notorieties of some years ago with cruel fidelity. It is by an American lady, some time resident in England, and published by SAMPSON LOW & CO. Late, and ROBERTS BROS., Boston. In the present state of the Copyright law, an American can secure two copyrights by making the sacrifice of living in England. J. B. is generally good-natured; but when he is not, you are not obliged to wear the Star-Spangled banner on your hat. Pay your way, and people care very little where you come from—partly because geography is a very rare accomplishment.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Meeting of Parliament—The Ministry and the Nation's Finances—The Clergy and the People—Popular Instruction—The Republican Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1872.

Parliament came together again yesterday, after the vacation of three weeks. There has been some slight prospect of a Ministerial crisis, and we do not know but it may yet be precipitated. A Commission of fifteen members was appointed before the December adjournment to examine the financial scheme of the Cabinet, and make a report, to enlighten opinion, and assist Parliament in its action. The scheme of the Ministry is pretty wide in its scope, having in view not only the covering of the deficit for the current twelve months, but making provision for the exigencies of a period of five years. The Committee is divided in opinion, and we are soon to know whether they are to recommend to the Legislature the rejection of the plan chalked out by the Crown counselors, or only propose such modifications as may be accepted without a breaking down of the Ministerial measure.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

It is announced that on the 22d of the present month the Pope will hold another Consistory, and new Bishops will be made. The flatteries which a year ago the Vatican was so ready to bestow upon Protestant Prussia, seems now to be offered to Russia. A hope has sprung up that Russia, for no sufficient reason yet stated, is going to do something to help re-establish the Pope on his temporal throne. 'It appears that some Russian ladies, high in society, with connections by marriage with Italy, have been allowed by their Government to do what they have not been permitted before, to go to the Vatican as half-political agents, and manifest an unusual interest in the Pope's cause. If Russia has any special purpose to serve, in trying to use the Pontiff as her agent, one may look beyond Italy in searching for the object.

THE CLERGY AND THE PEOPLE.

There are some who do not despair of yet inducing the priests to come forward and do something toward making the new Italy. In Protestant communities the effort of the clergy of the best class, or those capable of aspirations above the strifes of mere sectarian partisanship, is to raise to the highest level the moral, social and religious standard. And here in Italy how much good these tens of thousands of priests might do if, with a true education, their powers were devoted to the improvement of the society in which they live. But that is the actual condition of preparation for so patriotic a work, of the immense company of those upon whom rests in so large a degree the responsibility of the intellectual and religious welfare of this nation of five and twenty millions of souls? After the daily mass and private offices are said, the greater part of the priests dawdle away the day in idleness, stimulating slightly the nervous system by filling their noses with snuff of the very commonest quality. Most of them have a sufficient knowledge of the bastard Latin of the church to carry them through the Liturgies; but how few of them have any acquaintance with the classics, those monuments of literary taste which do so much honor to the ancient Romans. In fact, it is not common to find among the priests those who have any ambition to make themselves acquainted with middle age, or contemporary Italian literature. The names of Lespardi, Vico, Filangere, Tommaseo and Cantu are to their ears only sounds. They listen languidly to what you tell them about modern civilization, and the new duties which discoveries in social science have put upon all those who have a position as guides and teachers. When you think to stimulate in them the first faint ardor and aspiration for human progress, they grasp with a more rigid hold some sterile dogma of the middle ages. They will not admit that the Creator has established a law of development for the human mind. By the latest-published statistics we find that there are 174,000 priests in the Kingdom of Italy—a much larger number than we before supposed. If this report can be relied upon, Italy has seven so-called religious teachers to every thousand of the population. What an army this to carry on a warfare against ignorance and vice! But what is the actual state of the case in Rome itself, which of all the cities of the world, according to Catholic pretensions, should present the finest example of Christian civilization. Among the masses of the people, ignorance and filth, poverty and vagabondage, and no manly aspiration after a better social condition. The picture is a sad one; and the fact, which is proved by the testimony of every observer, is one to make honest Roman Catholics blush for the scandal which the Papacy has brought upon the Christian cause, of which it has made a vain effort to be the leader. The priests here not only favor ignorance, but give themselves an example of indolence. It is not pleasant to say these things, surrounded as I am by so many estimable Catholic friends, but truth demands that the delaration should be made, and many of these same friends confirm the declaration, aspiring and laboring as they are for a reform in the practices of their own church.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION.

The question of popular instruction presents nearly as many difficulties in Italy as in France. But with the good progress made in the past few years, it seems probable that Italy will have in operation a general system of elementary education before her French neighbor, embarrassed as she is with so many other political and social questions. The Government of Italy is so firmly seated, and has so complete a supremacy over the clerical party, as not to fear the menacing finger of any Monsiegneur Dupanloup who declares that there shall be no instruction of the people unless the Church has the exclusive direction of it. The pupil shall not be taught to read, write and cypher, unless the doctrines of the Immaculate Conception and the infallibility of the Pope are taught also. While the Church is left free, in its own sphere, to give instruction in all its dogmas, the Italians are determined that the public schools which they are laboring to establish shall not be schools of theology. With secular studies will be taught morality, civility of manners, and the principles of the Decalogue, without the systematic divinity of the Catholic establishment, whose equivocal patriotism inculcates the sacrifice of the country to the triumph of sectarian tyranny. Italy sends her warning to the United States to see to it and never give up the just principles of liberty embodied in the system of popular instruction framed by the wise men of the past history of the country, and to hinder, at whatever cost, the villanous demagogues of the great cities from robbing the people of the glorious patrimony which American ancestors have left them.

THE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

The Italians are watching with interest the progress of the limping experiment which the French are making with the Republic. I think the majority here wish success to the French in all their honest undertakings, but desire most of all that that uneasy people may learn the first lesson which their terrible chastisement is calculated to teach—the necessity of keeping the peace. Many sensible Italians are laboring to emancipate this country from French influence; an effort which has now a better prospect than ever of success, since the prestige of France is so much impaired, and the solid practical results of the experiments of cold northern countries have gained so much force. If French self-love, or *chauvism*, will allow the people of that country to learn of Italy, they will find that the example given them here for the past ten years has been one of political prudence and practical good sense.

ANGELICO.

CUBA.

The Liberties of the Chinamen—A Wholesale Enslaving Planned—The New Commission—Protestants in Havana—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 11, 1872.

Some Madrid journal and letters from Spain, received about three weeks ago, announced, what at first appeared to be an incredible story, but one which events are beginning to convert into a positive fact: The intention of the ultra Spanish party to re-open the African slave-trade and to reduce the eighty thousand Chinese now in Cuba to a condition of slavery. Rumors of landings of two cargoes of slaves have been current, but there is no proof of their accuracy, and, although it would be comparatively easy to conceal detailed information from the public, the general fact would be known in a couple of days, and even the present régime, with the support of the casinos and volunteer element, would not dare to countenance an undertaking which of necessity would compel the Christian and civilized powers to interfere. But the enslaving of the Chinese is now a settled fact, and no matter what laws may have been passed in former years by the now disregarded Spanish Government, or by humane Captain-Generals who had, or pretended to have, some ideas of justice and a will of their own, instead of allowing themselves to be ruled by a camarilla, it must be confessed that at present all laws and ideas of justice are disregarded, and the Chinaman is made the innocent and suffering instrument to keep the authorities, casinos, volunteers and the mob in harmony and on good terms. The four classes depend on the products of agriculture to amass a fortune or to simply earn a living, and, in a political sense to raise a sufficiency of funds to pay the Spanish soldiers, who come here from the old country in order to allow the privileged classes to make money and run no risk of having their skin scratched. These classes live on the products of the negroes and Chinamen, and the more producers they can press into slavery, the larger will be the profits for them to divide. The Government was mistrusted by the Commission who demanded the enslaving of the Chinese, and therefore the Commission to press the Chinese into slavery was chosen from among the most noted and cruel slave-owners and former slave-traders. This can be seen from the following list of names: The President of the Commission is JULIAN ZULUETA, Ex-King of the slave-traders. The members, with the exception of Mr. JUAN ARIZA, the editor of the *Diario*, whose ideas are in perfect accord with his companions, are all owners of slaves and plantations, ultra adherents of the Spanish, and more particularly of the Carlist, party, and with one exception formerly in the slave trade and the buying and fitting out of slavers. As such another assortment could not be gotten together, and as the Chinese may, probably, at some future day be aided to obtain redress for the heinous crime now being perpetrated against them, a list of their names, to be held up by all lovers of justice and liberty as a list of shame, cannot be out of place. It runs thus: *Juan Atilano Colome, Marquis of Campo Florido*, José Plá, *Count Lagunillas*, Francisco F. Ibañez, Leon Lleo, *Pedro Sotolongo*, *Fernando Illas*, Juan Toraya, Juan Arvea, *Marquis Almendares*, Mamerto Pulido, *Francesco Calderon Kessel*, Manuel Calvo, Nicolas M. Valdivieso, Lorenzo Pedro, Florencio Saez, Nicanor Yroncoso, Jose Y. Vergara, Rufino Sainz, Manuel Maruri. Those in italics are Cubans, the rest are Spaniards. The name of KESSEL may appear to belong to some German, but for the honor of Germany it is fortunate that the name belongs to a Cuban.

THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT.

VALMASEDA, according to popular report, refused to sign any document which would make the burden resting on the Chinese more cruel than his proclamation of the 13th of December last, but a willing tool was found in Gen. FELIX FERRER, who is acting as Captain-General during VALMASEDA's absence, and who issued the following infamous order yesterday:

> "The order of the 16th ult., which allows free Chinamen to leave for their country, is repealed until all Chinese are entered on the lists, (all Chinamen are already entered on the Police books, and the repeal is simply a subterfuge.) Chinamen are prevented from going from one place to another, (that is to say, they must remain at the place where they now reside, no matter if their business is ruined or if their lives depend on a change.) Free Chinamen will not receive any passports to leave the country, no matter when they first arrived, and only slave Chinamen (the document derisively calls them colonists) can be taken by their owners from one place to another. For the present the Government will not listen to any Chinamen who desire to become naturalized, (as Spanish citizens,) or to obtain a permit of residence."

That is to say, an acting Captain-General, by a stroke of his pen, sets aside the Constitution of Spain and equality before the law, making the boasted *hidalguia* and *nobleza* of Spain a by-word and a myth. Whether Mr. Secretary ARAISTEQUI had a hand in this pie is not positively known, but if his masters ordered him to, he had to obey.

The Consuls of England, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Denmark, are reported to be engaged in drawing up a protest against these slavery laws, and if Gov. MINOR or Mr. PLUMB were here now as Consuls, not a day would have passed before they would have made proper objections to the Government against this order. The Chinese have no Consul or other representative here, and they are now holding meetings in secret to see if some steps cannot be taken which would secure the good offices of the British Consul in their behalf. At any rate, the Spanish Government simply grinds the poor Chinaman in order to enrich the aristocratic and inhuman planter; the Government complains that many Chinamen have joined the insurgents, but so have thousands of negroes and fully as many native Spaniards.

PROTESTANTISM IN HAVANA.

Turning aside from politics to civilization, that is to say, to civilization in the American but not the Spanish signification of the word, it is worthy of note that the first baptism of an infant, not belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, but a Protestant, performed for the first time on the Island of Cuba took place on Tuesday last. The father of the child is Mr. DONELLY, engineer of the Toledo plantation, about eight miles from Havana, Rev. EDWARD KENNEY, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being the officiating clergyman. Mr. KENNEY has been sent here by the American House of Bishops, and since his arrival here has held service to very large congregations on board of different men-of-war or at some hotel. The foreign residents are now taking the necessary steps to build or rent a chapel, and a number of Catalonians and some Cubans are desirous of joining the congregation. Mr. KENNEY is a very young man, and his earnest efforts have been crowned with success. With a Protestant baptism in Cuba, and the circumcision of a Jewish child in the City of Mexico, we may still feel some hope that religion and religious liberty will yet take a firm foothold in all Spanish-American countries, although such a thing appears almost impossible.

A NEW INSTITUTION.

The first agricultural fair in the island, which promises to become a permanent institution, has been held under the auspices of the natives of the Canary Islands, who, contrary to the majority of the Spaniards, prefer to continue their agricultural pursuits, nearly all the tobacco planters in the Vuelta Abajo being Canaries or descendants of Canary Islanders. The *Voz de Cuba* says it is the intention of the principal Canary Islanders here to bring twenty thousand of their countrymen now in Venezuela to this island, and thus give agriculture in Cuba a great impetus. The project, if properly carried out, will be beneficial to Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The rare phenomenon of an aurora borealis was witnessed here on the night of the 4th, and a faint glimmer on the night of the 5th inst. This is the second time in thirty-seven years that such a spectacle has been beheld in this latitude. The number of men and women who read the destruction of the world in this sign, was large, and the latter took great care to go to church and pray that the calamity might be averted.... The Government has issued an order forbidding the importation and sale of the matches manufactured by LIZARBE & SONS, at Taragona, in Old Spain, because the boxes have an allegorical cover, picturing a woman with a red cap, and in Roman dress, and a negro bearing a bag on his shoulders, with the motto, "Viva Hispaña sin Cuba," (Hurrah for Spain, without Cuba,) underneath.... The young students are still confined in the Penitentiary, and the *Gaceta* has published an order confiscating all their property. The continuous confinement is telling on them, and their morals are receiving such finishing touches as they had not time to get previous to the Castañon affair. The students, however, no longer work in the streets, as they did during the first two weeks after sentence, but are kept quietly within the walls of the Penitentiary building, and their families are allowed to furnish them with any food they may desire. The stories circulated that the prisoners were maltreated and beaten by the prison officials are false. Efforts are now being made to secure their release.

QUASIMODO.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

An Extraordinary Measure Before the Legislature—A Board of Five Censors to Control the Medical Profession—What is Said of the Proposition.

The bill now before the Committee on Health of the Assembly, entitled "An Act to protect the people against quackery and crime," is watched with much interest by the members of the medical profession generally. It is claimed by some that its effect, if it becomes a law, will be to concentrate unwarrantable power in a ring of five physicians inimical to practitioners of the Homeophatic and Eclectic schools. On the other hand it is contended that the object of the bill is simply to put a stop to quackery and crime, and that the only way to accomplish the object sought is to place the power of suppression in the hands of a Board of Medical censors, that the public may judge of the value of the arguments, and for and against the proposed measure, we append a synopsis of the act:

The preamble to the act sets forth that it is generally conceded that voluntary associations of medical men, especially if organized under State laws, have hitherto exerted a very marked influence in the elevation both of the professional and moral standard of their members, for the public good, the State and County medical societies of this State having been especially conducive to such results; and that duly authorized and chartered medical colleges and universities in this country, and in other countries, provide ample and available means for the proper and the essential education of those who undertake to treat the diseases and the injuries of the people, thus rendering the illegitimate and fraudulent use of their privileges and their diplomas both inexcusable and criminal.

Section two makes a similar provision respecting all existing incorporated State medical societies, except that they shall be composed of delegates elected by ballot from each of the county medical societies, the number from each society to equal the number of members of Assembly from such county.

Sections 3 and 4, it is claimed, confer monstrous discretionary powers, and are therefore printed in full:

The first provides that the several county medical societies of this State shall, at their next annual meeting, elect by ballot five competent members from each of such societies, for censors, whose duty it shall be to secure the faithful execution of the provisions of this act in their respective counties. The term of office of the aforesaid censors shall be respectively one, two, three, four and five years, decided by lot immediately after their election; and the vacancy occurring each subsequent year shall be filled at the annual elections, by electing one censor, whose term of office shall be five years. The censors now in office in the various county societies of the State shall continue in office till the next annual election, and shall discharge the duties prescribed by this act till their successors in office be elected; and vacancies occuring in said body of censors by removal, resignation or death, may be filled at any stated meeting, or by an election as at the annual meeting, the person thus elected filling the vacancy during the unexpired term.

Section 4 provides: That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid censors, and they are hereby empowered, *at their discretion* to summon before them, and to examine relative to professional qualifications, any person or persons resident in their respective counties, who, by sign or advertisement, or by any means whatever, offer their services to the public as practitioners of either medicine, surgery, or midwifery, or who by such sign or advertisement simply style themselves doctor; and if such examination satisfy said censors that the person examined is qualified to practice, said censors may issue a certificate to such person expressive of the branches of the medical art they find said person qualified to practice.

Section 5 provides that every practitioner of medicine, surgery or midwifery in the State shall be required to obtain a certificate as such from the censors of some County or State society.

Section 9 makes it a misdemeanor to practice medicine without the license or diploma above described, to be approved by the censors, punishable by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than one year, or by a fine of $500, at the discretion of the Court, such fines to go into the treasury of the county medical society bringing the action.

There is naturally much feeling in regard to this bill, and it is said that the unlicensed physicians and owners of patent medicines are raising a large sum of money to prevent its passage. The physicians of the regular or old school claim that this measure is absolutely required to protect the public from the charlatans and professional humbugs, who often destroy instead of saving human life with their nostrums and ignorant practices. At the meeting of the State Medical Society at Albany, on the 6th February, the attention of the Society was called to the fact that the law compelling all practitioners to join a county medical society in order to enforce a claim at law for professional services rendered, had never been repealed, although the penalty for non-compliance has been removed. The New-York County Medical Society was chartered in 1806, and laws affecting it were passed in 1813, 1818, 1827, 1830, 1844 and 1866. It is claimed by some of its members that the proposed law only extends the power of censorship heretofore existing, and its sole object is to protect the practitioners of the "regular" school, and crowd out of the ranks quacks and others who impose upon the credulity of the public. They claim to be in favor of having the homeopathic and eclectic medical societies take similar action, and thus they will compel the worthy unlicensed practitioners to join some society, while the humbugs and quacks will be left out. In this way, the friends of the bill urge, will regular physicians of whatever school and the public both be protected.

As far as the New-York County Society is concerned, it is claimed that it has never been in any sense exclusive, factious or difficult of access. In support of this it is said that any person who has passed examination at any recognized university or college has always, upon presentation of his certificate, been duly elected.

In defense of the bill, they refer to the Code of Medical Ethics, which sets forth that "equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patient for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret nostrum, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficiency, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them."

But on the other hand, many and apparently grave objections to the measure are urged. The physicians of the homeopathic and eclectic schools oppose it as placing them virtually in the power of a ring of five practitioners of an opposite and antagonistic school of practice; while the owners of patent medicines, &c., see in it the death-blow to their business. But all the objections are not of the class referred to. Before us is the communication of a physician belonging to the New-York County Society, in which he protests in the strongest manner against the passage of this act.

Ole Bull's Account of His Visit to Ex-Secretary Seward.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Feb. 12.

OLE BULL informs us that he passed a very pleasant time at Gov. SEWARD's house at Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday last, on the occasion of his concert in that city, and that he found the veteran statesman in remarkably good health, and engaged with great ardor in preparing for the press, reminiscences of his recent grand journey round the globe. A representative of a well-known Eastern publishing house was at Gov. SEWARD's on the same occasion, consulting with reference to the illustrations, which are to accompany the interesting record of the statesman's travels and adventures in either hemisphere in tropical Mexico, in ice-bound Alaska, among the Celestials and the Orientals, as well as European nations.

OLE BULL pronounces the mind of the sage of Auburn as active, profound and brilliant as ever, unaffected by the paralysis of his arms, which causes him some inconvenience, but does not diminish the flow of his spirits, his powers of conversation, or his interest in public affairs. Gov. SEWARD feels no concern or apprehension about the present commotion in England growing out of the present phase of the *Alabama* claims. He has no doubt about England's being willing and anxious to settle our bill peaceably, on our terms, at no distant day. She cannot, as he believes, afford to do otherwise, and is sensible enough to realize that her interest lies that way. It was pleasant to hear that distinguished artist glow with artistic enthusiasm as he dilated on Gov. SEWARD's great services to the country.

Unusual Proceedings in a Church.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 12.

JAS. F. KELLY, Recorder of the City of Cohoes, and a gentleman resident on Harmony Hill, hire a pew together in St. Bernard's Church, in that place. The pew accommodates five persons. Three sittings belong to Mr. KELLY, and the remainder to the other man. KELLY brought four persons to church with him yesterday morning, and asked the other occupant of the pew, who was already in his place, to vacate and make room for his party. This he refused to do, whereupon the Recorder divested himself of his overcoat and attempted to eject him by force. Failing in this, he went out and issued a warrant in his own name, and placed it in the hands of Sergt. STAATS, who went to the church and arrested the offending member for presuming to hold on to his own in opposition to the mandate of "his Honor." At the examination this morning the Recorder dismissed the case, stating that he had no complaint to make. However, the abused party does not propose to let the matter drop so easily, and has sworn out a Supreme Court writ against the Recorder for assault and battery and false imprisonment, and placed it in the hands of P. D. NIVER.

CANCELED STAMPS.

The Collecting Mania—Stamp-Albums—Some Interesting Facts About Old and Rare Specimens—A Ridiculous Idea.

Civilization, we are informed by philosophers, gives a factitious value to many things that are in themselves utterly worthless. A striking instance of the truth of this assertion is found in the present mania for collecting canceled postage stamps, to some of which a value has been extended which seems preposterous. For plain three-cent stamps of a certain description, no less than $75 is vainly offered, and the collectors who make the proposal would willingly travel hundreds of miles to buy them at that price. The present form of the stamp mania has taken the shape of very neat albums, with spaces on the cardboard sheets for the various issues of this and other countries. As an aid to the exertions of novices in collecting, in each space is printed the description of the stamp and its probable price. The whole affair is very thoroughly got up, and exhibits an amount of painful research which is surprising. One cannot but regret that the same industry, patience and sagacity should not have been turned to something of a more practical nature. The earliest issues in America, according to this book, appear to have been in 1845, but these first stamps were provisional, and were not regularly under the Government until 1847. These provisional issues are not specially dear, and can almost all be had for five cents apiece. The first issued by Uncle Sam were for twenty-five cents, ten cents and five cents, and intended for newspapers only. These are quite large and handsome, and a completed set of the three kinds is worth a dollar. Of the small stamps for letters, the head of WASHINGTON, of a blue color, is alone worth ninety cents. In 1851 there was an issue known as the Carrier's Stamps issue, but these being very plentiful, are not specially dear. The blue eagle, the black horseman, and the red horseman, can all be had for a cent apiece, but the green steam-ship and the blue steam-engine cost twelve cents. The landing of COLUMBUS, of the same series, is fifteen cents, while the Declaration of Independence, in green and purple colors, is worth twenty-four cents. The national shield and flag of that patriotic time, splendid in blue and carmine, taxes the purse of the collector to the extent of thirty-one cents, and the head of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for which there is a fierce demand, cannot be obtained for less than ninety cents.

After the Southern States had seceded there was a brief interregnum of authority, during which each Postmaster down South issued stamps upon his own authority from patterns evolved from his own inner consciousness. This sweet moment of confusion, dear to the Collector's heart, lasted nearly a month, and naturally a great many extraordinary specimens of stamps were brought forth. These are eagerly sought for by individuals with albums, and for two specimens—one from the Post-office at Petersburg, the other from Pleasant Shades—$75 apiece is unavailingly offered. It is asserted that not more than ten of either issue are in existence, and that these are in the possession of wealthy amateurs who will not part with them. The next in value to these two are the stamps from the Island of Reunion. This isle belongs to France, and is situated in the Indian Sea next to Mauritius, sometimes known as the Isle of France. Up to 1865 this little spot in the Eastern Ocean issued its own stamps, but after that time it was supplied from the Department in France. For any of the native stamps the sum of $25 is asked. Collectors whose ambition is confined to the issue at present in use can obtain at stores in Nassau-street Greek, Russian and Turkish stamps for three cents apiece. Those from Asia, however, are much more expensive, as are also those from the Ionian Islands, which were formerly under the protectorate of England. At that period they were supplied with stamps from London in denominations of one penny, three pennies and sixpence. A set of these costs eighty-five cents. Stamps from India are not dear, but from Hong-Kong and Shanghai cost respectively seventy-five cents. These have on them the new effigies of the Queen of England, which occurs more frequently in a collector's album than any other. The stamps bearing it from New-Zealand and the States of Australia are not dear, and can be had for five cents. The Japanese have followed suit with European nations, and have started a postal system in imitation of the American. Of the first and present issue there are four in a set, and these fetch seventy-five cents. Canadian stamps have an average tariff of three cents apiece, many of them not being marked with the Queen's head, but having the likeness of a beaver.

There is another form of collecting which seems to be pretty general, and which has nothing whatever to recommend it. Through some extraordinary way a notion has been spread abroad by rumor that the person who collects 1,000,000 cancelled postage stamps will receive a reward of $500. It is difficult to understand how such a story could have originated, since no argument could possibly be adduced why any reward should be given for anything so idiotic. It is of a piece with the idea prevalent once in England, among the lower classes, that the man who could decipher the hieroglyphics of Egypt would obtain a prize of £10,000. One ground for this belief is found in the rumor that a firm engaged in manufacturing Scotch wood or papier-maché of some description, offers the reward for the stamps, as they are a necessity in the manufacture. It is manifest that such an assumption is absurd, and that a manufacture that depended upon such materials would be impossible, from the insecure supply of the article, and also from its high price. Stamps come to the Post-office of New-York in sheets of 100, which are about a foot square. These are of many denominations, and amount in value to about $2,000,000 a year. Of these stamps, nine-tenths are of two and three cent denominations. The amount, therefore, in circulation in the vicinity must range from sixty millions to ninety millions, supposing that the arrivals are about equal to the departures, which is very probably the case. A million of stamps would be about 416 quires of paper, or twenty-one reams of sheets containing each 100. It would make a column one foot square and nearly five feet high. Now, if this is to take the place of wood and be sold at the rate of Scotch wood, or even papier-maché, the price of $500 for such a mass would be infinitely too high. Yet the enthusiasts who are bitten by this folly still uphold that if they get the million and advertise the fact, they are sure to get the money, and when pressed hard for reasons for such a statement, they invariably know some one who knows an apocryphal young women who did collect the million and who did get the money. Nor do they take into consideration the time required for such a collection. With the help of friends, a regular steady gain of 100 a week would be a great thing, yet this would be only 5,200 a year. To collect a million at this rate would require 192 years. Persons whose influence in society would enable them to collect faster, are not likely to use it for so ridiculous an end.

Those collectors who confine their efforts to more legitimate and sensible ends are not entirely without reward. A good collection of American stamps may be considered worth $300, and has repeatedly brought about that sum at fancy fairs. Most of these enterprises have been undertaken from charitable motives, and it seldom happens that there is a church festival at which a stamp album is neither sold nor made the prize of a lottery.

Ohio and Maine for Grant.

A member of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio telegraphs that in Columbus, on Wednesday evening, at one of the largest Republican caucuses ever held in the State, participated in by the Committee and leading members of the party from all sections of the State, resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the Administration of President GRANT, and declaring their desire for his renomination. The caucus also voted in favor of the nomination of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM DENNISON for Vice-President. The State Convention was fixed for Wednesday, March 27.

The caucus of the Republican members of the Maine Legislature, in Augusta, on the same evening, elected four delegates-at-large from Maine to the Republican National Convention, and adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX are the first choice of the Republicans of Maine as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and with their names inscribed upon our banners, the old Dirigo State will lead the columns in the Presidential contest of 1872, and come out of the fight with the round majority of 20,000 votes.

The Bangor *Whig* says: "There can be no question of the satisfaction with which the talismanic names of GRANT and COLFAX have been received by an overwhelming majority of the Republican Party, and that is the ticket under which the Republicans of this State are already girding their loins for the fight." The Lewiston *Journal* says: "It cannot be denied that the great body of the Republican voters of the country—the men who neither hold nor seek office—desire the renomination and re-election of GRANT and COLFAX." The Portland *Press* says: "As the Republicans of Maine were among the first to declare for Gen. GRANT in 1868, let them in 1872 be foremost to indorse an Administration that has so faithfully redeemed its pledges to the country by declaring, with no uncertain sound, for GRANT and COLFAX; for under these leaders victory is assured." These, with the Augusta *Journal*, which holds similar views, are the leading Republican papers of Maine.

ALBANY MATTERS.

The Committee of Seventy's Charter Ordered to a Third Reading.

A New Charter to be Offered After the Recess.

Political Reminiscence of Tom Fields and Mr. Tilden.

The Brooklyn Bulkhead Line to be Raised.

The Pilot Board to Appoint the Captain of the Port.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Seventy's Charter was up for the last time in Committee of the Whole this morning, and subjected to a little final tinkering under the order of "general amendments." Col. HAWKINS presented six amendments that had been agreed upon by the framers of the Charter during the night, and all of which were adopted without discussion. They, together with others proposed by different members of the House, will be found in the general report of the proceedings. The main feature of interest in the discussion today was a passage at arms between Mr. TILDEN and TOM FIELDS, arising out of an amendment proposed by Mr. FOLEY, that the first election under the Charter should take place on the second Tuesday in April instead of the third Tuesday in March. Mr. TILDEN supported the amendment with more warmth than he has displayed on any other subject before the House this evening, and claimed that it was utterly impracticable to hold an election so soon as the third Tuesday in March. He warned members against voting down amendments too hastily, and, as his wont, indulged in reminiscences of the past, going back as far as 1846, when he was a member of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of the State. He recalled with pride the protest made by him in that Convention against the present Judiciary system of the State, and claimed that the experience of the last twenty-five years had proved the correctness of the views expressed by him at that time. While thus felicitating himself on his prophetic wisdom of a quarter of a century ago, he was interrupted by TOM FIELDS, who wished to ask if his recollection of the Convention of 1846 did not include the fact that the sentiments of that body as expressed in their debates were not almost unanimous in favor of a representative in the Legislature being a resident of the district in which he ran for Assemblyman. Mr. TILDEN replied that he had no such recollection: to which FIELDS rejoined that if he would turn to such a page of the debates, he would find such to be the case. After Mr. TILDEN had concluded his remarks, FIELDS launched upon the House one of his old-fashioned speeches of last Winter, which could be heard at least half a mile distant if it had been delivered in the open air, and in which he gave Mr. TILDEN's memory, as well as his past political record, a very severe jostling. He accused him of eating his own words about Republican carpet-baggers in the South, and deserting the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party of which he was the late leader, and which had always held the doctrine that the people should be represented by residents of their own district. In going out of his district to run as a candidate for Assemblyman, he had become as truly a carpet-bagger as any Massachusetts man who represented a South Carolina constituency in Congress, and his mouth was forever closed hereafter against the denunciations he had hitherto hurled against the present Administration and the Republican Party. He accused him, with others, of having been instrumental in running a candidate for Assembly in his (FIELDS') district who resided in Oneida County, and said that if it was right and Democratic to go three hundred miles for a candidate to represent the Nineteenth District of New-York City, it was equally right to go three thousand miles. FIELDS was several times called to order for not confining himself to the question before the House, but Mr. EASTMAN, who occupied the chair, rather seemed to enjoy the fun, as did most of the Republican members, and permitted the speaker to go on. As neither FIELDS nor TILDEN is ranked among the friends of the charter that was under consideration, no great amount of sympathy was expended by the Reform members for either party, while it was both a novel and an enjoyable spectacle to the Republicans, who have had so much bickering among themselves this session, to witness a combat between two Democratic lions. Mr. TILDEN did not deign any reply to FIELDS' onslaught, and the House resumed the consideration of FOLEY's amendment, which was adopted by a large majority. After "amendments generally" had all been disposed of, Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the enacting clause of the charter for the purpose of giving an opportunity to discuss its general merits. He then proceeded to argue for half an hour or more against the whole charter, claiming, *first*, it was a doubtful question of law whether the Legislature had the power to shorten the term of the Mayor or Aldermen of New-York without abolishing the offices held by them; *second*, that the charter was a bad one, and erroneous in principle, because it created too many departments with too many heads, divided instead of concentrating responsibility, gave the Mayor as executive officer too little power, and was utterly at variance with the theory of the United States Government, which he regarded as a model; and, *third*, that the cumulative voting feature of the charter was of doubtful constitutionality, and almost certain to fail of its object in practice. At the close of his remarks, it being 2 P. M., he moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask to sit again, which was carried without much opposition. After getting into Assembly, Mr. FORT moved to disagree with the report of the Committee and order the charter to a third reading, and on that motion he called the previous question, which was ordered by a large majority. The yeas and nays were called, and the charter was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 67 to 53. There were seventeen absentees besides Mr. ELY, deceased, of whom, it is thought by the friends of the charter, there will be a sufficient number to make up the sixty-five votes required for its final passage. Three Reform Democrats, Messrs. OAKLEY, OSGOOD and PAIGE, voted to order it to a third reading, together with two Tammany Democrats, JACOBS and HILL. All the remaining Democrats voted with the Republicans, who oppose the charter. The programme of the enemies of the charter is, when it comes up for a third reading, after the recess, to move to substitute in its place another charter, which is to be perfected in the meantime, and printed for the examination of members. I do not think it will succeed, and am confident that the Seventy's charter will pass the Assembly on the first day after the recess.

Gen. SICKLES was present in the Assembly during a portion of the session today. He called on Gov. HOFFMAN this morning, and will leave here for Niagara Falls to-morrow.

BROOKLYN BULKHEAD LINE.

The owners of property in the City of Brooklyn, fronting on the East River, very generally united in a petition, some weeks ago, that the Legislature would authorize the Governor to request the President of the United States to direct the Bureau of Engineers to raise the pier-head line established in front of said city in 1857, and report their conclusions to the Legislature. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to which the petition was referred, this morning reported a joint resolution, calling upon the Governor to apply to the President to direct the Engineers to make the report asked for by the petitioners.

HARBOR MASTERS' BILL.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill in the Senate this morning giving the Commissioner of Pilots in the City of New-York the power to appoint a Captain of the Port and eleven Harbor Masters, to be subject to his orders. All Harbor Masters must be ship-masters holding certificates from the Ship-masters' Association, or a full-branch pilot for the Port of New-York, duly licensed by said Commissioners of Pilots. All the Harbor Masters must reside either in New-York or Brooklyn, and they are prohibited from being interested in any vessel or steam-tug navigating in the Port of New-York. Each of them must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duty, the bonds to be filed in the office of the New-York County Clerk. The Captain of the Port is to divide the port into eleven districts, and assign one Harbor-master to each district. The Harbor-masters are to be uniformed. The Captain of the Port shall collect all fees. The said Board of Pilot Commissioners shall receive out of the fees so collected one thousand dollars per annum each as salary. The Harbor-masters are to have power to assign the place of every ship and vessel within their several districts. The Captain of the Port is authorized to hear and examine into all complaints against any Harbor-master, and to suspend any of them charged with malfeasance, subject to review by the Pilot Commissioners. All fines and penalties collected under the act to go to the New-York Hospital.

The Terwilliger Investigating Committee will hand in their report to-morrow.

The Wood Investigation—Rapid Transit Schemes—A Bright Prospect for the Committee's Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Senate Special Committee on the Wood investigation will report to-morrow. The testimony is very voluminous, which is the principal cause of the delay in making the report. The report will be merely a submission of the evidence for the consideration of the Senate, without expressing any opinion or conclusion arrived at on the part of the Committee. It is understood, however, that the testimony does not, in the minds of the Committee, sustain the charges made or insinuated by Mr. WOOD's enemies. A final hearing was had this evening, before the Joint Railroad Committee of the two Houses, on the quick transit schemes for New-York. An agreement or understanding is said to have been arrived at among the competitors for four or five of the different schemes, which will facilitate the action of the Committee, and probably result in the adoption of a charter for an underground road that will command the necessary capital for its speedy construction. All the projectors for a road under Broadway, except the Pneumatic Tunnel, have combined together for an amendment to the Central Underground charter already in existence, which will permit the company to change its route to Broadway, running from Bowling-green to Union-square, and thence in two branches, one on the east and the other on the west side of the City to Harlem River. The road is to be a double tunnel after the plan projected by Col. VANDENBURGH. It is affirmed that nearly every property-holder on Broadway favors this settlement of the railroad war, and will unite in asking the Legislature to pass the amendments asked for. All hazard of a veto in thus avoided, as Gov. HOFFMAN will sign such a bill without hesitation. This will leave but one other feasible plan of quick transit now before the Legislature for the Committee to consider, and that is Mr. GILBERT's scheme for an atmospheric elevated road in the Bowery and Third-avenue, which he terms the Ad Interim Road, in view of the facility and cheapness of its construction. No opposition to this scheme has appeared from any quarter, and as it does not conflict with any of the other projects, it will probably secure the favorable action of the Committee. The first Executive session of the Committee will be held on Tuesday, the first day after the recess, when the definite action will be taken on one or more of the bills. The Committee are determined to give New-York a chance for quick transit, to report all the bills before them, and to recommend the passage of each and every one. The talk this evening on the subject of the Seventy's Charter is very encouraging for its passage. Mr. ALVORD, Mr. HUSTED and others, who have been regarded as its sworn enemies, say they shall very likely vote for it, and that their only object in voting against ordering it to a third reading today was that further time might be given for amending it in Committee of the Whole after the recess. Mr. ALVORD is going to New-York during the recess to ascertain for himself whether the charter meets the wishes of the mass of citizens, and if he finds this to be so, he says he will support it. Gen. SICKLES urges all Republicans who consult him on the subject to vote for the charter by all means. Mr. WHEELER and Mr. BLUMENTHAL, who have done the hard work of the Committee of Seventy here for the last three weeks, are confident that their labors will be crowned with success. S.

Fast and Loose Twombly—What His Constituents Think of His Vote Against the Charter.

The intelligence in the evening papers of the action of the Legislature with regard to the proposed Charter of the Committee of Seventy, has excited much indignation in the City, more especially in the Eleventh Ward, which has the misfortune to be represented by Mr. HORATIO TWOMBLY. It was notorious, previous to the November elections, that Mr. TWOMBLY was affiliated with the party popularly known as the Greeleyites, but he professed to be a thorough-going Reformer, and much sympathy was felt for him because he was counted out in the most barefaced manner on a previous occasion, by the Tammany Democracy. His nomination was therefore supported by the respectable men of the Ward who are very straight Republicans, without the slightest taint of Tammanyism or Greeleyism. When the news arrived last evening that he had voted against the charter going to a third reading, there was quite a ferment. One of the most influential gentlemen of the Ward, a well-known lawyer, who has had considerable share in molding the charter, spoke of the advisability of requesting him to resign, and it is almost certain that this course will be taken. Measures are being arranged at the present moment to that end, and when Mr. TWOMBLY arrives at his house in Lafayette-place he will be called on by a few of his constituents, who will request an explanation of his infamous betrayal of the trusts confided to him. The Ward is in favor of the charter by a large majority, as far as can be ascertained without a formal vote, and the disappointment felt at the probable ending of the affair is proportionately great.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to remain low since Thursday night in Maine, with diminishing north-west winds in New-England. The low barometer, which was in Missouri, has moved eastward over Kentucky, accompanied by light snow from Iowa to Maryland, and rain from Missouri to Virginia and Georgia. Light winds have circulated around the centre of lowest pressure, increasing to brisk at a few stations only. Light north-east winds have set in on the Middle Atlantic coast, and westerly winds with rising barometer and clear weather are now reported in the Gulf States. Low barometer and rain have been reported from the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall during Saturday morning from South Carolina to New-Jersey, the lowest pressure moving eastward over Cape Hatteras; cloudy weather, possibly with light snow, be confined to New-York and Southern New-England, followed by clearing weather on Saturday afternoon from the Middle States westward; the north-east winds generally back to north-west; an area of low barometer extend eastward into the Missouri Valley.

Fresh and brisk, but not dangerous winds, are anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts during Saturday morning.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday the thermometer marked, at 6 A. M., 21°; 11 A. M., 31°; 2 P. E., 37°; 7 P. M., 33°; 9 P. M., 30°. Barometer, 29.89, 29.91, 29.94, 29.97. Corresponding date last year, 28°, 39°, 46°, 42°. There are no indications of snow.

The Ferry Pilots Demand an Increased Salary.

A movement has just been started by the pilots engaged on the several lines of ferry-boats on the East River, running between New-York, Brooklyn, Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, with a view to obtain an increased salary of $25 per month. At present their average monthly salaries vary from $110 to $125 a month, and the application is based on the fact that they at present perform the two-fold duties of pilot and master. The Pilots' Association contains about seventy-five men, who have acquired the most thorough knowledge of their profession, after very many years' experience, and it would be deemed imprudent to intrust the charge of the vessels to any less skillful hands. The movement is not intended as a threat to their employers, but is regarded rather as a just claim.

FRANCE.

Arms Believed to be Secreted in Paris—Death of the Ex-Private Secretary of the Ex-Emperor—M. Rouher's Carriage in the Funeral Attacked by a Mob.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The police have information which leads them to beleive that sixty thousand rifles and thirty cannon, with large stores of ammunition, are concealed in Paris. An active search is being made in all parts of the city. The Right Centre in the assembly refuse to coalesce with the moderate Right, and is preparing an independent programme of policy.

CHARLES ETIENNE CONTI, formerly Private Secretary of the Emperor NAPOLEON, died on the 14th in the city. The funeral took place today, and was attended by a large number of the partisans of the Ex-Emperor, as well as relatives and personal friends of the deceased. Among those who followed the remains to the grave was M. ROUHER. As the funeral cortége approached the Cemetery of Pére la Chaise, the carriage of M. ROUHER was surrounded by an angry and excited throng of people, who stopped it and made threatening demonstrations, crying "A bas les Impérialists!" The friends of M. ROUHER left their carriages and came to his assistance, M. ROUHER finally escaped from his assailants amid cheers from the Imperialists, and the procession was not again interrupted.

The Political Demonstration in a Paris Theatre.

From the Daily News of Feb. 3.

A new comedy by M. SARDOU, entitled "Rabagas," was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, on Thursday night. Yesterday's *Gaulois* gives a review of the work, with extracts, filling no fewer than eleven columns. The action takes place in Monaco, and the principal character—*Rabagas*—is a scheming barrister, utterly without principle, who at first is a popular agitator, and afterward becomes a Minister. His intrigues serve him, however, but for a short time, and he is soon abandoned on all sides, dismissed from office, and compelled to take to flight. The satirical scenes and political allusions in the comedy created a good deal of excitement during the performance, but at the end there was a perfect storm of applause and hisses. M. LAFONT, who played the part of the *Prince of Monaco*, was for some time unable to announce the name of the author. At last the gas was lowered in order to clear the house. Then the demonstrations were renewed outside. One person who made a reactionary remark was set upon by others, and angry exclamations were uttered on all sides. The Police were at hand to see that no actual violence was committed, as a strong disposition was manifested to come to blows. "Vive l'Empereur" was then shouted by one of the crowd. This was followed by "Vive la Republique." A timid voice next said, "Vive HENRI V.," and somebody cried, "Vive LOUIS PHILIPPE." The crowd then dispersed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Debate on the Coolie Traffic in the House of Commons—The Governor-Generalship of India.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The House went into Committee on Supply, when Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER, member for Cambridge, made a speech denouncing the coolie traffic, and the part taken therein by citizens of Portugal, Spain, and Cuba. He referred particularly to the horrors which had been reported in Cuba and Peru, and presented revolting details of the treatment of the coolies in the Spanish Antilles. Other members followed Mr. FOWLER in condemnation of the traffic, which was pronounced a disgrace to civilization, and a greater evil than the slave trade.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.—The funeral of the late Governor-General, the Earl of MAYO, will take place to-morrow. Baron FRANCIS NAPIER, Governor of the Madras Presidency, who succeeds to the Governor-Generalship *pro tem.*, is expected to arrive here on the 24th inst.

The Thanksgiving Ceremonies—Reduced Cable Tolls.

LONDON, Feb. 17. — Her Majesty, the Queen, on her return from the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's on the 27th inst. will pass through Holburn and Oxford street to Buckingham Palace. At a general meeting of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, this evening, the reduction of the present rate of tolls on cable dispatches was favorably considered. The advisability of laying a fourth cable across the Atlantic was urged and the proposal was well received.

UTAH.

Church Influence in Politic Exposed—The Union Pacific—The Japanese.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune* today, over the signature of W. S. GODBE, publishes a crushing *exposé* of the Church authority in the local Government of Salt Lake City. GETTES CANTON, just re-elected Alderman, is shown to have been a defaulter and receiver of bribes as Police Judge. The report of the Committee of the City Council, years ago, of which Committee GODBE was a member, was suppressed by BRIGHAM YOUNG, who sustained JETTES as being, although dishonest, peculiarly fitted for his office. GODBE, the present leaders of the Mormon reformers, says this was the first damaging blow to his faith, opening his eyes to the abuses of BRIGHAM YOUNG's authority, and led, ultimately, to his apostacy. The *exposé* is quite long, and creates a great sensation. Superintendent SICKLES telegraphs that the trains passed Bitter Creek at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will be through to-morrow morning. A train is announced to leave Ogden for the East to-morrow. The Japanese have arranged to leave on Monday morning. A farewell banquet by the Embassy and Minister DE LONG was given to the leading citizens to-night at the Townsend House. The weather is warm and cloudy.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Mining stock irregular and fluctuating violently. Ely, $133 50; Imperial, $97 50; Gould and Curry, $200; Overman, $97 50; Yellow Jacket, $73; Meadow Valley, $17; Alpha, $31; Original Hidden Treasure, $8; Kentuck, $235.

Serious Affray in Twelfth-Street.

Last night an affray occurred at No. 715 East Twelfth-street, during which MICHAEL HALL, of No. 718 East Twelfth-street, had a portion of his lower lip bitten off, and JOHN REYNOLDS, of No. 219 East Fifty-first-street, had one of his ribs broken. Both were taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where their wounds were dressed and they were detained as prisoners.

Successful Trial of a Road Steamer.

From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 16.

A trial was made at the Navy-yard Wednesday afternoon, of the first road steamer ever invented and manufactured in this country. It hauled the largest gun a considerable distance, and in a little while hoisted aboard the *Powhatan* a number of heavy guns.

The steamer is called the America, and closely resembles the hind portion of the fire steam-engines now in use in this city. It has two driving-wheels, and a small guiding-wheel in front, which is attached to a brake. The diameter of the driving-wheel is about 66 inches; the diameter of the guide-wheel 31 inches. The boiler is 38 inches in diameter by 6 feet 3 inches in length. The total length of the machine is about 10 feet. The extreme width of track is 76 inches. The breadth of the faces of the driving-wheels is 10 inches, and that of the guide-wheel 6 inches. The capacity of the water-tank is 250 gallons. The fuel-bunkers carry hard coal for ten hours' labor. The cylinders are 7 by 12 inches. The total weight is from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds.

Missing Ships Heard From.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 16.

The ship *Calcutta*, of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. ROBERTSON, bound from Calcutta to Boston, and now out 194 days, is reported in a telegram to have put into Bermuda leaky, and was discharging for repairs. She had previously touched there for provisions, but subsequently on reaching this coast had encountered the fierce north-west gales which prevailed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 6, and being leaky and unable to reach her destination in consequence of the strong head winds, she put away for Bermuda. She has a valuable cargo of linseed, jute, &c., most of which is owned by the Tudor Ice Company.

The new ship *Franconia*, Capt. MARSHALL, which started from Newburyport on the 22d of January, for New-York, was blown off her course by the heavy north-west gales which prevailed shortly after she left port. She finally brought up in the West Indies, a point somewhat remote from her destination. A dispatch from Havana, dated 15th inst., says she had reached the port of Nassau, Bahama Islands. It is supposed the vessel received no material damage.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continuation of the Debate on Mr. Sumner's Arms Resolution.

The House and Civil Service Reform—A Slice of Yerba Buena to be Given to the Pacific Road—Condition of the Northern Pacific — Reception by the Japanese Charge d'Affaires.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The discussion continued today in the Senate on Mr. SUMNER's resolution. Mr. MORTON made an effective speech from a new view of the character of the pretentious preamble, and Mr. TIPTON read a two hours' speech from manuscript, which appeared to have been prepared for a dirty day, and did not refer to the pending question at all or at any time. Mr. MORTON showed that the preamble had been so prepared that to vote for it would be to vote for the truth of the charges before there had been any investigation, while to vote against it would be heralded over the country as a vote against investigation. He reviewed the arguments upon the question whether our Government had violated its obligations as neutrals, and Mr. SCHURZ found himself so hard pushed that he rose at the end of almost every sentence, for a time, to explain more fully what he had meant to say on the day before. He concluded today that he had been a little too hasty in abandoning the charges growing out of what he claimed to be a discrepancy in the accounts, and both he and Mr. SUMNER insisted that there was an apparent difference which had justified the charges. But Mr. EDMUNDS showed that the account which they had quoted from in the Treasurer's report was not the account of the receipts for the sale of arms in the fiscal year, but was merely a statement of entries that had been made in the books to balance old accounts, and did not represent a dollar of cash receipts, nor have reference to the same transactions with the War Department accounts with which it had been compared. In regard to the international law questions, it was shown that the action of our Government in selling arms, and the fact that they found their way to France through French agents, was early called to the attention of BISMARCK, who replied that the United States had neither violated the laws of neutrals nor any treaty stipulations. As to an offer to sell Prussia the arms at an advance of fifteen per cent. upon the prices paid by the dealers here, he said that they would not buy them at any price, since they did not need them, and his soldiers would be able to get them for nothing by picking them up on the banks of the Loire. Since this was the feeling of Germany, wherefore was the zeal with which the cause of Prussia had been espoused? Mr. SCHURZ was reduced to standing upon a quibble as to the authority under the law of our Government to make a few cartridges in order to get rid of pig-lead and powder it did not need, and effect a sale of arms that were worthless without them. Mr. WILSON, who is Chairman of the Military Committee, said it was plainly the duty of the Ordnance Bureau to do it. Some references to the political meaning and bearing of the resolution gave Mr. TIPTON a chance for his speech. He said he had not intended to say a word in this debate, and was not prepared; and yet he read from manuscript a two hours' speech, which, following the previous announcement, inclined some people to think his chaplaincy in the army had not improved the reverend Senator's character for truthfulness. His speech made no reference to the resolution before the Senate. He told the old story about his disgust at his inability to control the patronage of his own State for his personal ends. Messrs. EDMUNDS and CONKLING both have speeches ready, and Messrs. SCHURZ and SUMNER seem to be getting ready for new efforts. Mr. SCHURZ is badly demoralized, and squirmed and grew black and gloomy today under MORTON's home-thrusts as to his inability to lead the Germans by the nose, who, he said, were nobody's stock in trade, who acted from principle and not from resentment, and who were a thinking, patriotic and intelligent people, who could be carried in nobody's breeches pocket.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Hon. AARON F. PERRY, of Ohio, will speak in Committee of the Whole in the House to-morrow in favor of Civil Service Reform. Mr. PERRY is a member of the Select Committee, and his speech is said to be an able and convincing argument. There is no doubt of the fact that while the sentiment of the House at first revolted when the political effect of civil service reform was first considered, yet the reflective sentiment of many members has since strengthened the reform, and it is not improbable that some measure may yet pass. The Committee will be called again next Tuesday, and may then have a bill ready for action.

YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

The Pacific Railroad Committee today agreed to report a bill giving the Central Pacific Railroad the privilege of using one-half of Yerba Buena Island, in San Francisco Bay, for depot purposes, under Government restrictions. The Government conveys no title to the island, and reserves the right to occupy the whole of it for military purposes. This will enable the Company to extend their track from Oakland by piling across the bay to within four miles of San Francisco, and will enable China laden ships to discharge their cargoes directly into the cars without the expense and delay of the lighterage system which now prevails. It is estimated that it will cost the Company $8,000,000 to blast their depot out of the rocks and to build their wharves, but the advantage to travel and commerce will be very great.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The investigation into the condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will proceed forthwith. The Committee resolved on this today as a matter of justice to the Company, as well as to the public. Gen. BANKS, who introduced the resolution, was invited to appear before the Committee at a special meeting next Tuesday, and indicate the line of investigation he desires to have pursued. Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee, read a letter from Hon. J. GREGORY SMITH, President of the Company, inviting the Committee to make a most thorough investigation, and promising the heartiest co-operation on the part of the Company.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Mr. ASINORI MORI, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, gave a large reception here to-night, at which all the leading people of the capital were present. The arrival of the Embassy is anxiously awaited. Gov. ITO and Mr. MORI have created such an excellent impression that there is the warmest feeling here toward these Orientals, and they will be welcomed most cordially.

CHARLES HALE NOT YET CONFIRMED.

The nomination of CHARLES HALE as Assistant Secretary of State not yet having received action by the Senate, DAINESE continues his opposition, and has addressed a circular to each of the Senators containing the charges which he preferred before the Committee. There is still no doubt that Mr. HALE will be confirmed. Mr. SCHURZ is DAINESE's confederate.

SENATOR WILSON GONE TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator WILSON left here to-night for New-Hampshire, where he will enter into the political canvass next week. He is engaged to speak at Manchester Monday evening.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House had under consideration today the bill to permit the payment of Customs duties in currency instead of gold. The Committee decided to report it adversely, the division on the vote standing three in favor of the bill to five opposed. RUTTER, formerly President of the Tennessee National Bank, at Memphis, who was some time since summoned before the Banking and Currency Committee to testify in the case of Controller HULBURD, has finally been brought to the city, and will testify to-morrow.

ATTESTING INVOICES.

A large number of the most prominent New-York importers, headed by A. T. STEWART & Co., have sent here a copy of Representative MERRIAM's bill permitting invoices to be sworn to before the Magistrates of State Courts, slightly amended, and earnestly recommend its passage.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations today finished the Deficiency bill. It appropriates about $6,000,000.

SETH JOHNSON.

The case of SETH JOHNSON, Treasury defaulter, which it was thought had been closed yesterday and the accused discharged, was reopened today, upon the discovery that the law pleaded at the Bar had been amended by a subsequent statute, and the Court directed that JOHNSON be brought in to plead on Monday.

SENATOR GARRETT DAVIS.

Senator GARRETT DAVIS is slowly improving. Yesterday and the day before he was able to sit up, and his attending physician believes that he will, unless a sudden and unexpected relapse should take place, be able to go out in a few days. It is, however, not probable he will resume his duties in the Senate this session, but as soon as he becomes strong enough to travel will return to his home in Kentucky by the advice of his physician, and abstain as far as possible from all work of a public character.

COL. RYAN'S NEUTRALITY CASE.

Attorney-General WILLIAMS has directed a *nolle prosequi* in the cases against W. A. C. RYAN, the Cuban General, for violation of the Neutrality laws. He will, however, be tried for bucking and gagging the Marshal when RYAN escaped in 1869.

CRUSADERS OF '76.

The Attorney-General this morning received from the District-Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi a verbatim copy of the constitution and by-laws of a secret organization in operation in that district known as the American Crusaders of '76, which document was seized by the said Attorney.

NEW REVENUE VESSELS.

The Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department is engaged in preparing proposals for the construction of a new revenue marine steamer for New-York Harbor. The time for receiving bids for the new revenue vessel for Puget's Sound has been extended from March 7 to April 8, on account of the snow blockade in the West which has interrupted the transmission of the mails.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session today was attended by all the members, excepting Mr. CRESWELL. There was no business done of unusual importance.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are now in Madrid.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has gone on a visit to Egypt.

A panic prevails among stocks in San Francisco.

Surgeon T. J. TURNER has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, is suffering from an attack of scarlatina.

J. D. COGAD stabbed and killed GEORGE JOHNSON, alias King, at Arizona City in a quarrel.

Capt. HENRY S. RICH, of the steamer *Katarden*, died in Boston, yesterday, of typhoid fever.

The public school-house at Cana, Ill., was burned on Tuesday. Loss $35,000, insured for $17,000.

The sum of $7 for income tax fraudulently withheld from the Government was received in the mail yesterday.

Twelve leading lumber firms of Chicago have petitioned the United States Senate to pass the Chicago Relief bill.

The Grand Ducal party leave New-Orleans on Sunday by rail for Pensacola via Mobile, where the Russian fleet awaits them.

It is announced that the Pope intends to denounce the concordat so far as it relates to Elsass and Lorraine.

WALTON & OTTO's steam forge, covering a quarter of an acre of ground at Locust Point, Md., was burned on Thursday night.

MICHAEL LOSO, a saloon-keeper in St. Louis, was stabbed dangerously, last night, by a man whom he "dunned" for a liquor score.

IRA H. BIRD, Grand Master of Odd Fellows of the State of Ohio, aged fifty years, died in Cincinnati yesterday morning.

The Hudson River ice harvest is nearly closed, and every ice-house is filled, thus setting at rest all fears in relation to a short crop.

HENRY SWEET, son of ALANSON SWEET, of Milwaukee, was frozen to death between Superior and Bayfield, Wis., a few days since.

CHARLES ENGLAND, grinder in MANNY's reaper-works, at Rockford, Ill., was caught in a belt, on Thursday, and instantly killed.

The receipts from Customs from New-York, reported for the week ending Feb. 10, reached $4,757,543.

Rev. SAMUEL COOK, the oldest Calvinistic Baptist clergyman in New-Hampshire, died Thursday, aged eighty-one years.

The Agricultural Convention yesterday adopted a resolution that Boards of Agriculture be established by the Legislatures in States where they do not already exist.

A woolen-mill owned by the NOONS, at Peterboro', N. H., was burned yesterday. An operative named Mrs. ELLEN UPTON, was burned to death.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention at Charlestown, had the subject of taxation and finance under discussion all day Thursday.

The Senate of West Virginia has passed a bill requiring the railroads of that State to erect station-houses at the nearest points to towns of 500 inhabitants or more.

A fire at Murrayville, near Jacksonville, Ill., on Thursday night, burned six buildings occupied as stores and shops. Loss $10,000, with very little insurance.

The train that left Omaha Jan. 18 is reported as having passed Wasaki Station today. The trains from the West have not yet reached Rawlins.

Surgeon J. C. SPEAR has been detached from the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, and ordered to the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, as member and recorder.

The Germans of Chicago held a meeting on Thursday night in opposition to the temperance law and to urge its repeal so far as beer and wine are concerned.

JOHN BUSK, a member of the Old Defenders' Association, and for many years editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *Republican*, died on Thursday, at his residence in Baltimore County, aged eighty-seven.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD was entertained at a breakfast yesterday, in London, by her literary and professional friends. Mr. CHARLES READE presided. Mrs. WOOD sails for New-York today by the *Calabria*.

The trial of the first of the Los Angeles riot murder cases, in San Francisco, today, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the District-Attorney having only Chinese testimony to offer, which was not reliable.

All is quiet in the Philippine Islands, the revolt against Spanish authority having been completely suppressed, the leader executed, and the surviving mutineers tried and eleven of them sentenced to death.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of Chicago, Ill., have requested Mr. SCHENK, first assistant engineer, to resign—which he has done. It is expected that several others of the Department will be requested to retire.

The Joint Special Legislative Committee in Boston, on woman suffrage, was addressed yesterday by LUCY STONE, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE and other advocates of the cause.

Col. JOHN W. JENKINS was before the bar of the House, in Virginia, yesterday, to answer the charge of contempt. He spoke in his own defense, and exonerated Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON from any connection with the passage of the Funding bill.

The Grand Central Club perfected its organization in Boston, Mass., yesterday, with A. H. RICE as President; O. E. DOOLITTLE, Secretary, and thirty-four Vice-Presidents, including Gov. WASHBURN, Ex-Gov. CLAFLIN, and all the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

A Courageous Woman Stops a Runaway Team of Horses.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Courier, Feb. 14.

On Monday afternoon, at Pleasantville, a span of horses, with the whipple-trees of a wagon or sleigh attached, came tearing down the main street of the village, driving all before them, and threatening destruction to any one who should attempt to arrest them. Among others who saw them coming was Mrs. JOHN TITUS, who, although but a weak woman, showed herself equal to the occasion. Planting herself in their path, she tried to frighten them as they approached by waving her apron, but it did not avail, and just as they passed her she sprang to their head and caught one by the bits. It staggered her for a moment, and those who witnessed the daring feat expected to see her trampled under the horses' feet, but she maintained her hold, until aid arrived and she was released.

The Cry for Help from Persia.

From the Jewish Messenger.

Is our benevolence a myth, or was it so fully engrossed by Chicago suffering that it can not possibly respond to calls in other directions? Famine and disease have ravaged Persia for six months past, and telegrams received this week tell the horrible truth that their fury is not yet spent, that thousands are still suffering and dying from want and woe. England is doing nobly—and Germany is rapidly rivaling her in deeds of charity. Shall America be indifferent to the cry for help? Jews and Christians are alike suffering—Jews and Christians should manfully join hands in our land of plenty and send speedy relief to their brethren in Persia. Where are our liberal merchants and bankers, our generous and eloquent clergymen? Here is a sacred field for all to work in—charity unrestricted. The few amounts received at our office are thankfully acknowledged, and the donors deserve every credit for responding so speedily to the appeal renewed by us in our last number; but it is a combined movement that we seek and that is absolutely necessary. This result we again earnestly call upon our brethren of the Press, of every shade of religious or political opinion, to aid in accomplishing.

OBITUARY.

Charles Etienne Conti.

A dispatch from Paris this morning announces the death of this distinguished French politician. He was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Oct. 31, 1812, studied law, and at the same time wrote poetry. He became known as a poet in his own country, and arose to some prominence as a politician. He was elected member of the Council General of Corsica, and was a firm opponent of the Administration. After the revolution of February he was made prosecuting officer of the Republic for the old City of Bastia, in Corsica. He was elected a Representative, the second of five, the first of whom was LOUIS NAPOLEON, and voted generally with the moderate Democrats while Gen. CAVAIGNAC was in power. After the election of the 10th of December he supported the policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, but was not re-elected to the Legislative Assembly. In October, 1851, he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and, after the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, he was made a Councillor of State. On the death of M. MOCQUARD, M. CONTI became his successor as private Secretary to the Emperor. He was promoted in 1867 to be a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and made a Senatar in August, 1868. His public acts since the collapse of the Napoleonic dynasty have been confined to the writing of letters and making speeches, in which his Imperialistic tendencies were displayed.

Death of a Miser's Daughter.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* tells a sad story of the death of a young lady residing in that city who was to have been married the day on which she died. She suffered from a prostrating though not necessarily fatal disease, and her father, who is reported to be worth over $100,000, refused to secure medical care. Finally the young lady's betrothed secured a physician, but it was too late. The funeral was a very large one, and it is reported that the expense of the coffin, carriages, &c., was borne by the young man to whom the lady was engaged to be married.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. GILES W. HOTCHKISS is suggested as Mr. ELY's successor in the Assembly. The Republican Convention is to be held in Binghamton, Feb. 27.

After full investigation, the Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky has decided that it is inexpedient to postpone the State Convention called to meet in Louisville on the 13th of March.

Senator WILSON goes to New-Hampshire next week, and will speak every night, opening in Manchester on Monday. During the week he will visit Nashua, Dover, Rochester, Farmington and Winchester.

The State of New-Hampshire paid last year only $396,926 internal revenue, while the aggregate of army and navy pensions received by the State during the same period was $596,481. Only about one in a hundred of the entire population of the State pays any United States tax. In 1866 the State paid $3,480,348 74 tax.

The Democrats have had control of the State affairs in New-Hampshire since June last. The result, the Concord *Statesman* says, has been an increase in the ordinary expenses of the State for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1871, of more than $16,000 over those for the corresponding period of 1870.

Hon. E. A. STRAW has written a short letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire, and saying that the resolutions of the Convention meet his hearty approval, indicating, as they do, that the bright record made by the Republican Party in the past is not to be clouded by any "passive policy" or "new departure."

The Chicago Fire Department in a Muddle—Overhauling Necessary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The muddle in the Chicago Fire Department is growing thicker and dirtier every day, the chief of the Fire Department, Mr. WILLIAMS, having preferred charges against certain subordinates, and asking their removal. These subordinates come forward and make charges against WILLIAMS, accusing him of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and receiving bribes. There seems to be but one course left, and that is for the Fire Commissioner completely to disrupt the present Department and reorganize it with entirely new material.

Termination of Express Robberies.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The shooting of JAMES TRIMBLE, a few days since, by the guard of the Adams Express Company, was the termination of a series of robberies of the express cars of a large amount of jewelry. Through TRIMBLE's confession, the greater portion of the goods have been recovered, and today TOBIAS STRAUSS and DAVID EVANS, pawnbrokers in this city, were arrested on the charge of receiving the stolen property.

Several Marine Disasters on the Mexican Coast.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Accounts of a fearful northerly gale on the Mexican coast are received. The Prussian bark *Hermann Lœwe*, from Stralsund for Vera Cruz, was lost on Alvarado Bar. Her crew was saved. The English bark *Panuco*, from Liverpool, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th, dragged her anchors during the gale, and the vessel was lost. Twelve of her crew of fifteen men were drowned.

Ohio River Ice-Gorge.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The Ohio River is gorged with ice from Lawrenceburg back to the mouth of the Little Miami, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The three steamers already sunk will probably be utterly destroyed. The tow-boat *Tom Farrow* ran into the ice-gorge this morning, about eight miles above this city, and sunk.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Sugar steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10½@10¾ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange—On United States, 60 days, currency, 2@2¼ premium; short sight, 4@4½ premium; 60 days, gold, 12½@12¾ premium; short sight, 14@14¼ premium; on London, 24¼@24¾ premium.

Seneca Lake in Commotion.

From the Geneva Gazette.

On Wenesday night, about 9 o'clock, Capt. DEY, who rooms on board the *Onondaga*, one of the steamers moored for the Winter at the long pier, was startled by the sudden undulating motion of the boat. At first supposing that it might be occasioned by a sudden rising of the wind, he did not pay much attention to it. But on a repetition of the sudden motion, after an interval of several minutes, he went out of his room to reconnoitre. He found the surface of the lake as smooth as a mirror, with not a breath of wind, and the four boats laying alongside, straining violently upon their hawsers and head lines. The strain was apparently so great upon the lines that there seemed to be danger of their parting. For another interval after this there was perfect quiet, but about 10 o'clock a more violent commotion occurred, the boats heaving and pitching with a violence so great as finally to part the six-inch hawser of the *Arnot*. There was one or two repetitions of these remarkable commotions before morning, but not so violent in character. The Captain can suggest no explanation of this occurrence, his long experience in the navigation of the lake furnishing no precedent of a like character.

The Rocky Mountain Territories—Mr. Chaffee's State Scheme.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Feb. 8.

The scheme of Mr. CHAFFEE to consolidate the Western Territories in order to secure their more speedy admission as States, is one which has the merit of being novel. What the Territories need at the national capital is influence and representation. Neither can be properly secured without State organizations. The consolidation of Dakota and Nebraska would give this State a population of 137,174. Idaho and Montana combined would have 35,994; Washington and Oregon, 114,878; Arizona and the Southern portion of California, about 40,000; Nevada and Utah, 129,277; New-Mexico, 91,874, and Colorado and Wyoming, 48,982. These are the census figures, which do not show one-half of the present population of Colorado and Wyoming; and it is fair to presume that a similar state of facts exists in regard to other Territories. If Mr. CHAFFEE's proposition becomes a law, it will enable present territorial organizations to become States much sooner than they otherwise could. So far as Colorado is concerned, it will be most acceptable. We believe it will be favorably received in other Territories.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Man Blown to Atoms in a Coal Mine.

Two Terrible Collisions Between Freight-Trains.

A Physician Roasted Alive in a Burning Mill.

Shocking Outrages by Indians in New-Mexico.

They Stampede Cattle and Burn Dwellings and Barns.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A Man Falls Down Pyne Shaft, in Which Three Blasts Explode and Kill Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

A terrible accident occurred at the Pyne shaft yesterday. A miner named REES JAMES fell down the shaft, one hundred and fifty feet, and was killed. Pyne shaft is situated three miles from this city, back of Taylorville. The company began sinking it last Spring, and are rapidly reaching the coal. Three "shifts" are at work daily, three men on each "shift." They are hoisted up and down in a wooden bucket by steam. Blasting is continually going on. When the accident occurred, the last three men had just fired three blasts, and were rapidly brought to the surface to escape the flying rocks. The men, with their feet in the bucket and a firm hold of the hoisting rope, reached the top of the shaft in safety. Their bodies were above the surface, when, by the merest accident, it struck the platform, the jar tilting it on its side. Two of them clung to the rope, but REES JAMES, becoming confused, let go his hold and fell down to the bottom of the shaft. As he struck on the rocks below, the three blasts simultaneously exploded, scattering the poor man's remains in the shaft. When the smoke cleared away his companions descended the shaft to recover what they possibly could find of his body. JAMES was forty years of age, a married man, with a family of two children. E. R. W.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Two Freight-Trains Telescoped—A Conductor Fatally Injured and Many Animals Killed—Collision in Missouri.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—A collision occurred on the Connellsville Railroad at Clayton's Station yesterday morning. Two freight trains telescoped, and the engineer of one of the trains, named J. NURTERRY, was fatally injured. Four cars containing live stock were wrecked and the animals killed. The disaster was caused by one of the trains stopping for water without displaying a signal. The matter will be investigated.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Two freight-trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad collided last night some eight or ten miles from the city. Eight cars and both locomotives were wrecked, but it is stated no person was injured. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

SHOCKING DEATH.

Fall of a Mill-Floor Loaded with Grain—One Man Fastened in the Timbers and Slowly Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—A terrible accident occurred at Allison's Mill, in Elkhorn Creek, about twelve miles north of Sterling, Ill., on Monday last. A large quantity of grain was stored in the upper portion of the mill. On the day named the force of the high wind caused the timber on which the grain rested to give way, and the entire lot was precipitated to the floor below. Four persons were sitting by the stove, which was broken, setting the mill on fire. Three escaped, but Dr. WM. K. PALMER was caught by the timber in such a manner as to fasten him with his head and neck exposed and the rest of his body covered with wheat. In that position he was literally roasted alive. Every possible effort was made to rescue him, but in vain. The mill was a valuable one and insured.

ON THE WAR-PATH.

Indian Depredators in New-Mexico—Cattle and People Suffering.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Feb. 16.—The *Daily Post* correspondence from Fort Bayard reports that on the 8th inst. a party of Indians came into Silver City and drove off a large herd of cattle. They also set fire to an out-house belonging to Mr. BREMEN, owner of the cattle, and his man cook was burned in the house. A scouring party of twenty men, under Lieut. GORDON, have left in pursuit. A La Messilla letter to the *Post* says the Indians are reported in large numbers all along the route between La Messilla and Tucson, which will interrupt the transmission of mails.

The Apaches Quiet on the Arizona Reservations—Progress of the Peace Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Recent advices received by the Board of Indian Commissioners from the officers in charge of the Apache Indian reservations in Arizona and New-Mexico, give an encouraging view of the working of the peace policy of the Government. From Camp Apache, White Mountains, Arizona, Jan. 30, C. E. COOLEY writes:

"We issued rations today to 1,311 Indians; have had no trouble, and all seem satisfied. We have had one of the severest snow-storms of the season, the snow having fallen to the depth of nearly two feet. The Indians are all near the post and we are taking good care of them. MIGUEL and the other chiefs ask that you send them some seeds and farming implements for Spring. The Apache soldiers have not been mustered out of service. Reports are here that a campaign will start out from Camps Verde and McDowell Feb. 15, but I do not believe it. Some of Lieut. WHITMAN's chiefs, from Camp Grant, have been up here on a visit. All are satisfied, and I can assure you that there is no chance to get up a war with the Apaches, as all are on the reservation and at peace, and if they are properly managed there will be no more trouble in Arizona. Lieut. WHITMAN, on the 19th December, had 900 Indians, 500 Arrapahoes and Pinals, and 400 Tanbas, at Camp Grant, with only fifteen infantry soldiers to guard them. He says he would have no hesitation in taking a band of picked men, "Apaches," and mounting them to pursue any stolen stock, or to drive away any marauders.

Agent PIPER, at Canada Alamansa, New-Mexico, writes, on Jan. 27, that he thinks the prospects for a peaceful removal of the Apache Indians to Tullarasa Valley is very encouraging.

Woman Suffrage Convention in Ohio—Free-Love Repudiated—Politics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met again today. The morning was spent in discussing the resolutions reported by the Committee. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association as organized for the single purpose of securing the suffrage to women, and inviting all people, without regard to sex, religious, or political condition to join with them in this work, also declaring that the Convention repudiates all efforts to associate free-love theories with the suffrage question; pledging themselves to work for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention who are in favor of such suffrage; and asking the Legislature to submit a Constitutional amendment on this subject. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. The Senate, today, amid a scene of fearful confusion, closed consideration of the Kemp-Sayler contested election case, and Mr. SAYLER was sworn in as Senator from the Third District.

The Governor of Nebraska will not Recognize the Legislature.

OMAHA, Feb. 16.—The Nebraska Legislature met this afternoon. There was a quorum in both Houses, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and ask if he had anything to communicate. He refused to recognize the Committee, or to communicate with the Legislature. The galleries were then cleared and both Houses met in joint secret session.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow Murderer, at Last Executed.

How the Doomed Man Spent His Last Moments—The Scene at the Scaffold—History of the Crime.

Yesterday ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT was executed at White Plains, Westchester County, for the murder of ALFRED RANDALL and ANN LOUISE BUCKHOUT, (the wife of the murderer.) The crime for which the dread execution of the law has been called on to take place for the third time in this case, was committed on the 1st day of January, 1870, at a place known as Sleepy Hollow, in the town of Ossining.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

BUCKHOUT was born in the village of Chappaqua, on the 22d day of January, 1833. His father and mother were of the Society of Friends, and had four children, of whom ISAAC was the youngest. Two of the children, and the father and mother are dead, one of his brothers having died since the murder was committed. When ISAAC was about five years old, his father and family went to live at a place called Mill River, about four miles from Sing Sing, and after he was sixteen years old, for two years he worked on his father's farm in Summer and went to school in Winter. In the Spring of 1849, he served as a clerk to a country store, in which he remained until the Summer following, when he returned to his father's farm, staying there two years, when he went as a clerk with his brother, at Sing Sing, with whom he remained a little over one year. In 1853, with the assistance of his father and other friends, he started a coal yard at the upper landing, Sing Sing, in which business he continued about five years, when he failed, having lost about $8,000 to $10,000.

JACOB M. COOPE, a retired hardware merchant of Brooklyn, about that time bought a farm in the neighborhood of where BUCKHOUT lived. By some means BUCKHOUT got acquainted with ANN LOUISA COOPE, one of Mr. COOPE's daughters. The father, who had heard that BUCKHOUT did not bear a good character, urged his daughter not to encourage him, and forbid him the house. For two years they saw each other by stealth, when he persuaded her to marry him, and they were clandestinely united in the chapel at Briar Cliff, about a mile and a half from Sing Sing. As soon as her parents and friends knew of the marriage they accepted the situation, and kindly received BUCKHOUT, hoping that he would then redeem his character. Her father had, some time before settled a considerable amount property upon her, and she bought a farm, on which they soon went to live, but they had not been married three months before he accused her of infidelity with his own brother, and often after with others, including her own nephew.

ALFRED RANDALL, a wealthy wine and liquor importer of New-York, having bought a small farm adjoining that of the BUCKHOUTS, became very much attached to BUCKHOUT, and showed his friendship by often loaning him money. The two men went out gunning and fishing together, and were apparently the warmest friends. On Christmas Day of 1869, BUCKHOUT made a visit to the RANDALLS, where he was warmly welcomed, and on New-Year's Day, 1870, ALFRED RANDALL and his son CHARLES returned the visit. After Mrs. BUCKHOUT had set refreshments before the party, she returned to her work in the kitchen. Soon after BUCKHOUT left the room, went and got his shot-gun, and returned. Father and son sat in a line; BUCKHOUT fired, the father was killed and the son was badly wounded, so that he was confined to the house for weeks, and finally recovered with the loss of an eye. Leaving the RANDALLS weltering in their blood, BUCKHOUT went to the kitchen where his wife was at work, and with the gun beat her to death. For some weeks previous he had been drinking to excess, and was at no time entirely sober. He afterward said that for some weeks previous to and after the ill-fated New Year's Day his mind was a blank, that he had no recollection of events that transpired, and knew nothing more of the murder than what was proved on the different trials.

After he had finished his bloody work he left the house, and having told what he had done, he was arrested, and the Coroner, after the inquest, committed him to the County Jail. In February following he was indicted, and at the April term of the Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County was placed on trial. The trial, which lasted for several days, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, eight being for a conviction for murder and four for an acquittal on the ground of insanity.

After the lapse of a year he was again tried at the April term of the Westchester County Oyer and Terminer, and again the jury failed to agree, eleven being for conviction, and one for acquittal on the ground of insanity. At the following term, in July, he was for a third time put on his trial, and, after several days' sitting of the Court, the jury found him guilty and recommended him to mercy. He received the verdict with apparent indifference. He was sentenced to be hung on the 1st day of September following. Before the day fixed for the execution arrived, his counsel and friends having made strenuous appeals to the Governor, a respite of two weeks was granted, and a commission appointed to inquire into his mental condition, who, after a careful examination, reported him as sane, and the Governor refused to interfere further. The fatal day drew near, and all the arrangements were completed on the morning of the 15th of September, when BUCKHOUT's counsel served on Sheriff BRUNDAGE an order granted the night before, by Justice PRATT, of Brooklyn, staying the execution until the case could be heard in the Supreme Court. On the 2d day of January last the case was argued, and the Court decided adversely to BUCKHOUT, and he was resentenced to be hung on the 16th day of February. Since that time two motions have been made in the Supreme Court and one in the Court of Appeals, for an order to stay the execution, to carry the case on argument for a new trial to the Court of Appeals, all of which motions were denied.

Again the Sheriff made his preparations for the last time. The ground between the Court-house and prison was closed in by a high board fence, and the scaffold was erected against the west side.

Since the confinement of BUCKHOUT in jail, the Sheriff and his subordinates have done everything that the regulations of the prison would permit to make him comfortable, and he had nothing denied him that it was right for him to have.

THE EXECUTION.

On Thursday evening and early yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. VAN KLEECK, rector of the Episcopal Church at White Plains, who was BUCKHOUT's spiritual adviser during his incarceration in Westchester County Jail, and Rev. EDMUND GILBERT, rector of the Irving Memorial Church at Tarrytown, in which BUCKHOUT was a pew-holder and occasional attendant prior to the dreadful tragedy at Sleepy Hollow, spent considerable time with the condemned man in his cell, and with a conviction that their ministrations had been attended with gratifying results in regard to the true penitence of BUCKHOUT, although his demeanor had appeared very indifferent, if not frivolous to others who had conversed with him.

On Thursday night BUCKHOUT had slept soundly, as if unconscious of his approaching doom, and yesterday morning ate quite heartily at breakfast, and smiled and talked as usual.

For a while rumors were freely circulated that there would be no hanging, inasmuch as Judge JOHNSON, of the Seventh Judicial District, had granted a stay of execution, on the representation that Mr. WEEKS, of Morrisania, one of the jurors who convicted BUCKHOUT, had been induced to sign the verdict, with a recommendation to mercy, with the understanding that such a clause would save BUCKHOUT from the gallows. But the rumor gradually died away, and the only hope for BUCKHOUT seemed to be a commutation of the sentence by Gov. HOFFMAN, but shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. LARKIN, BUCKHOUT's counsel, and Mr. BENJAMIN BUCKHOUT, brother of the prisoner, arrived at White Plains, on their return from Albany, without any official document of any service in the case, and only a verbal promise that Gov. HOFFMAN would render his decision in time to be telegraphed to White Plains. At last it came, but only to dispel any hope that might have been left, for it announced his intention not to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence of death.

Sergt. STEERS, of Tremont, with an efficient force of Police officers, reached the Sheriff's office at White Plains at an early hour yesterday morning, and at once took charge of the entrances to the Court-house, jail and inclosure in which the gallows had been erected, the only persons admitted to witness the execution being the clergy in attendance, members of the Press, those persons who had been called to assist the Sheriff in his duties, and county officers, and some of their friends.

Quite a number of morbid persons traveled a considerable distance in hopes of being able to witness the execution. Two from the region of Sleepy Hollow, after trying various expedients to gain admission to the place of execution, had the bad taste to offer $50 for two passes, but they did not find any one to furnish the requisite order from the Sheriff, and were obliged to return home deservedly disappointed. About 9 o'clock some 300 members of the Third Regiment National Guard, under Col. FAY, reached White Plains, and were at once deployed so as to prevent access to the jail and place of execution.

At 11 o'clock the telegram was received from the Governor, who declined to interfere in the matter, when BUCKHOUT's counsel and brother took an affectionate farewell. The brother wept bitterly when ISAAC, with his arms around his brother's neck, said, patting him on the head, "Don't cry, BEN; we won't be parted long."

Soon after the Sheriff entered, pinioned BUCKHOUT's arms and read the death warrant, when the clergy read the impressive services for the dying, from the ritual of the Episcopal service, after the noose was put around his neck. A procession was then formed, headed by the Sheriff, which marched out of the jail to the inclosed yard; BUCKHOUT marched directly to and stood on the fatal platform. Again the clergy read from the ritual, when, with a smile, shaking hands with the Sheriff and others around him, bidding them good by, the black cap was drawn over his face, and at 11¾ o'clock the dull thud of the ax was heard, and instantly BUCKHOUT was swinging in the air; in eleven minutes he was lowered, and the pulse found to be almost imperceptible, and in fifteen minutes it had ceased to beat. He was allowed to hang twenty-two minutes, when he was cut down, and the body placed in a plain coffin, without any inscription, and given to his friends, who took it to Chappaqua, whence it will be buried beside his father and mother, at Mill River.

EXPLANITORY.

A Letter from Judge Waterbury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Except from an article in the TIMES of Feb. 12, I have no reason to suppose that you desire to do me a wrong. Every statement in that article relative to me is exactly the opposite of the truth, and I assume that you have been imposed upon by some malicious person.

It is with great regret that I have observed the circumstances which have, to some extent, upon a single point, dragged me into the differences that prevail among Republicans, with which I have never had any actual connection. They subject me to unfounded assaults from which I would otherwise be exempt. It has always been a rule with me not to interfere in the feuds of my political opponents, and I have strictly adhered to that rule.

As your article was a sort of indictment, with various counts and charges, stated in every conceivable way, I shall answer it as comprehensively as if it were a complaint in a civil action.

1. It is not true that Mr. GREELEY, or any person, prior to the vote on the Tweed or Ring Charter, or at any time, sent me to Senator WINSLOW, or any person, with or without a letter, to secure his vote for any Election law or other measure of TWEED's, honest or otherwise; or for all the rest, or any part, of that or any outrage, ingenious or otherwise, upon this City or its inhabitants. Neither is it true that Mr. GREELEY, or any person, ever gave to me, or sent by me, a letter to Senator WINSLOW, or any person, in which he urged, or asked, or suggested to any person, to listen to any argument or other utterance of mine, in favor of the whole or any part of the Tweed or Ring Charter, or of any bill, scheme or measure of Mr. TWEED, or of the Ring, or of any member thereof.

Being about to visit Albany, of my own volition, during the session of 1870, to procure, if possible, a change in our election laws, whereby the people not only of this City, but of the State, might be assured of honest elections, I voluntarily called upon Mr. GREELEY, and asked him to write a letter to some influential Republican Senator, requesting him to aid the passage of a bill relative to elections, a printed copy of which I showed to and left with Mr. GREELEY. This bill, which was a revision of the entire Election law of the State, was drawn by me, and printed at the expense of Mr. S. J. TILDEN. Neither Mr. TWEED, nor any other of the Ring, ever had any connection with it. It was a thorough and effective measure of reform, embodying the results of my experience in election matters. I have given copies of it, this Winter, at their request, to several members of the Committee of Seventy, to aid them in the preparation of an Election bill, though they could not do better than to take my bill as drafted, except that it applied to the State, while they confine their measures to the City.

This bill of mine was reported to the Senate, from the Judiciary Committee, by Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, and was printed and placed upon its files before Mr. TWEED's Election law was introduced into that body. Its passage was prevented by the direct action of Mr. TWEED, assisted by several prominent Republican Senators, acting under his lead, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of Mr. MURPHY and some other Senators to pass it. These Republicans, when they concluded to pass TWEED's Election law, incorporated into it two sections (the only real reforms in it) taken bodily from this bill of mine. They were the ones providing for watchers at the canvass, and declaring that the proclamation there made should be *prima facie* evidence of the result. Mr. GREELEY gave me the letter to Senator WINSLOW, which has been already published. I delivered it to Mr. WINSLOW and asked him to vote for the bill I had prepared, as above stated, and I never asked him to vote for any other bill of any kind. All the conversations I had with him were unreservedly against both the Ring Charter and the Ring Election law.

2. It is not true that I was ever willing to accept the whole, or any part, of the Tweed or Ring Charter, on the ground that I would then obtain an Election law that would suit my purposes, or any purpose, or on any other ground whatever. Neither is it true that I ever regarded TWEED's Charter, or any measure proposed by him, or any other member of the Ring, as providing an Election law more acceptable to me, or to any honest man, than the law at that time on the statute-book, or than any other law or proposed law. On the contrary, I regarded the Ring Election law as even more iniquitous than the Ring Charter, and, in the hope of breaking up the combination which had been formed to pass the two measures, I endeavored to excite against the Election law the partisan hostility of Republicans, both in and out of the Legislature, by showing to them that it would operate injuriously to their party, but I found that there was a mysterious influence in its favor more potent than political affiliations. Even after the two bills were passed, I devised a plan which, if successful, would have driven a wedge between the parties to the combination disastrous to its continuance. It was tried by an anti-Ring Senator, but the power of Mr. TWEED was too great for its success.

3. It is not true that I went to Albany in 1870, or at any time, as a supporter, avowedly or otherwise, of any Tweed or Ring charter; or that I ever labored, earnestly or otherwise, in the lobby or elsewhere, to secure the passage of any such measure; or that I ever aided any such measure in any manner whatever; or that I was ever, at any time or place, a supporter of any such measure, on any ground whatever.

I went to Albany when the Tweed Charter was pending in the Senate, in company with Samuel J. Tilden, Horace Greeley, Oswald Ottendorfer, Andrew H. Green, George M. Van Nort, and one or two other gentlemen whom I do not now recollect. We occupied the same compartment of a drawing-room car, and conversed together upon the journey up in entire sympathy, and in direct hostility to the Tweed Charter. All my words and actions, then and at all times, were in direct and positive hostility to that charter.

4. It is not true that Mr. GREELEY, or any person, knew that my purpose in going to Albany, in 1870, or at any time, was to support or secure the passage of, or aid in any manner TWEED's charter or his Election law, or any other bill, scheme or measure of his relative to the Government of this City, or its elections. I never had any such purpose, and, therefore, no person could know of any. On the contrary, I regarded the two measures with extreme dislike, as an artful scheme to deliver this City over, absolutely, to the despotic rule of an unscrupulous cabal, and as a wrong and injury to every honest and independent man within its limits. No person ever heard me utter a word in favor of either bill, or speak of it otherwise than with positive condemnation.

5. It is not true that I was ever ranged on the side of Mr. TWEED, in the support of his charter, or of any bill, scheme or measure of his. I had occasion once or twice while he was in the Senate, where he had great influence, to ask his aid for measures of an entirely different character. He was an obliging man, and, outside of his own schemes, he was in favor of good legislation. I would not be so unmanly, now that he has fallen, to withhold the acknowledgment of any kindness I then received from him. Neither he nor Mr. SWEENY, however, would have applied to me to promote any of their schemes; for their plans, so far as related to the control of our City affairs, were always selfish and grasping, and they knew very well that I could not possibly be used to aid them. Having, throughout all their power, steadily defied and resisted their domination, I have seen no occasion for me to be conspicuous in their abuse, now that they are politically dead, beyond a hope of resurrection. There are enough now to do that who, in other days, were their most servile tools, and were duly rewarded from the drippings of the flesh-pots. I say nothing against such indulgence on the part of those with whose tastes it accords; but I am content to leave their further pursuit to the officers of the law. I only desire now to see every other man in office, whose course has not been guided by the rule of honesty, subjected to the same overthrow and humiliation. When that is accomplished I shall be fully satisfied, and whoever may secure for us so great a result will deserve to enjoy its honors.

6. It is not true that, at the last election in this City, I gave all my influence, or any influence, to the support of several of the leading Ring candidates; neither did I give any aid, directly or indirectly, to the Tammany ticket. Excepting some of the Judges, and one or two of the Aldermen, I voted for Anti-Tammany candidates—for every office, including Senator, Assemblyman and Register. All that I did in respect to the election was in the same direction. Without conceding the right of any person to arraign me for my political action, I have no desire to conceal it. It will stand the fullest scrutiny, and was in entire accordance with my established character as a uncompromising Anti-Ring Democrat. To be sure, I did not submit to the dictation of a few Democrats, who jumped to the head of the Reform column, although during my long years of earnest effort to overthrow that gigantic fraud they were either its open followers or its ready tools to prevent the combination of independent men for its overthrow. I have not been steadily laboring since 1863 to overthrow one Ring, for the purpose of seeing another Ring substituted, composed of men in no wise superior to those now fallen, except that their inferior capacity renders them less dangerous.

I will state my position in politics so clearly that none can misunderstand it. I am in favor of organizing the whole Democratic Party in the City of New-York by and in election districts, so that the people may really rule. Assembly district organizations are a farce and a fraud. I am opposed to all factions, cliques, rings and dictatorships, whether composed of two or three men, or of fifty or a hundred. I want every man to go to the people for his right to represent them, and am opposed to substituting for this right of the people the dickering of self-constituted leaders. I yet believe in the honesty of the people, notwithstanding the fearful demoralization that now prevails, and am entirely willing to trust the "common sense of common men." This is my position in local politics, and I shall adhere to it as inflexibly as the needle points to the pole.

If you can pen a more explicit and comprehensive refutation of your article, so far as I am concerned, please do so, and I will sign it with great pleasure. Yours, respectfully,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE MURDERER FOSTER.

A New Trial Refused—The Law's Delay—Opinions of Judges Ingraham and Brady in the Case.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, convicted of the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM. The decision is adverse to the prisoner, and sustains the validity of his conviction. Judge INGRAHAM, after a full review of the cases bearing on the point raised on behalf of the prisoner, holds the refusal of Judge CARDOZO to charge that, on "the evidence" in the case, the jury could find the accused guilty of murder in the second degree, as being correct. The following is in substance the opinions of the Judges:

JUDGE INGRAHAM'S OPINION.

"Judge INGRAHAM, after a brief resume of the case, said it was contended by the prisoner's counsel that if the prisoner only intended to maim the deceased and not to kill him, then the statute applied to this case, and the Judge erred in refusing to charge as requested. The question necessary to be examined in the decision of this point is, What is meant by the term "any felony?" and whether it can be the offense of striking the blow which produced the death. This has been examined in several cases, to which I will refer. It was discussed by the Judges in the case of The People *vs.* Rector, 19 Weed, 569, 605, although the case was decided on other grounds. BROWNE, J., says, "There is no pretense that the prisoner, while engaged in a riot or other misdemeanor not amounting to felony, killed the deceased by misadventure. He was engaged in no other offense than that of illegally beating the deceased, that was what he intended to do, and whether he designed to kill or not, I think the Judge was right in holding that the desired instruction was inapplicable to the case: such a charge could only be proper where the accused was committing, or attempting to commit, some other offense than that of intentional violence upon the person killed."

Judge INGRAHAM quoted several authorities in support of his views, and concluded as follows:

> These cases with that of O'KEEFE *vs.* The People, 40 New-York, 363, establish the following rules as appointed applicable to this case: First, that when an accused is indicted for murder in the first degree the jury may find him guilty of any lesser degree of the same offense, including that of murder in the second degree, and that the Court should so instruct the jury.
>
> *Second*—That if the accused wishes to prevent a conviction of murder in the second degree he should request the Court to charge the jury that the evidence does not warrant a conviction therefor.
>
> *Third*—That it would be error to charge a jury that the accused could be convicted of murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the first degree, where the only felony or misdemeanor proved was the blow which caused the death of the deceased.
>
> *Fourth*—That to warrant the instruction asked for in this case, it was necessary that the evidence should show that the prisoner was engaged in the commission of some other felony than the act which caused the death.
>
> The application of these rules to this case is decisive of the question which has been argued against the prisoner. The attempt to maim the deceased, which is urged by the prisoner's counsel to be the felony which the prisoner was engaged in committing, was the blow which caused death. In regard to that blow, the jury had been instructed that there must be intention, deliberation and premeditation before striking the blow. If they did not believe that FOSTER had a premeditated intent to kill, then the charge of murder in the first degree falls. They were also instructed that they might find the prisoner guilty of any lesser degree, and if they had any doubt as to the degree, it was their duty to convict of the lesser degree. We think these instructions were as favorable to the prisoner as could be required of the Court, under the evidence, and that there was no error in the refusal to charge upon the point to which exception was taken. Judgment should be affirmed.

JUDGE BRADY'S OPINION.

Judge BRADY, in delivering his opinion, fully agreed with Judge INGRAHAM, and on the point of intoxication said:

> There was evidence showing that he (the prisoner) was under the influence of liquor, and the jury were instructed by the Justice as fully and favorably as allowed by the law, and although they did not deem him so much intoxicated as to be incapable of acting from motive, and therefore responsible, they nevertheless recommended him to mercy. It was the only mitigating circumstance connected with the murder, and undoubtedly prompted this act of clemency; with that I have nothing to do. The sympathy of the jury was excited, and perhaps it was natural that it should be; but on such occasions that emotion may well be extended to the family of the deceased, who are violently, without just cause, and without notice or warning, deprived of a relative, husband or father. However that may be, it is not at all likely that the Courts will recede from the proposition that when intoxication is held up as a shield it must be such as to deprive the offender of the power to act from motive. It is a dangerous element to favor in the administration of criminal justice, however proper it may be for the consideration of the Executive on an application for mercy. It would be difficult to conjecture to what it would lead if any other rule were adopted by the Courts. When a man voluntarily puts himself in a condition which makes him dangerous to society, he must bear the burden which his indiscretion may impose. This rule may seem harsh, but to the thoughtful or reflective it must commend itself as an important safeguard to the rights and lives of our people. The judgment should be affirmed.

The City Chamberlain's Weekly Report.

The following report of balances, receipts and payments of the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer of New-York, for the week ending Feb. 10, 1872, was issued yesterday:

Balances on the 31st of January		$5,412,181 54
Of which the detail is:		
City Treasury	$3,857,939 79	
Sinking Fund redemption	406,026 73	
Sinking Fund interest	290,345 02	
Interest on City stocks	36,656 61	
City Pay-master		
Board of Apportionment	50,566 40	
County Treasury	770,648 99	
Receipts during the week ending Feb. 10, 1872		2,440,288 08
Detail:		
City Treasury	$1,355,201 42	
Sinking Fund redemption	145,708 16	
Sinking Fund interest	46,904 04	
Interest on City stocks	360,075 10	
City Pay-master	63,930 00	
Board of Apportionment	6,000 00	
County Treasury	462,489 36	—$7,852,469 62
Payments during the same week		2,975,379 94
Detail—		
City Treasury	1,570,880 33	
Sinking Fund redemption	126,740 00	
Sinking Fund interest	148,475 79	
Interest on City stocks	333,987 78	
City Pay-master	63,930 00	
Board of Apportionment		
County Treasury	731,366 04	
Balances on Feb. 10, 1872		$4,877,089 68
Detail—		
City Treasury	$3,642,258 88	
Sinking Fund redemption	424,994 89	
Sinking Fund interest	188,773 37	
Interest on City stocks	62,743 83	
City Pay-master		
Board of Apportionment	56,566 40	
County Treasury	501,752 31	

A Contemplated General Strike of Workmen—Meeting Last Night.

The Working Men's Union held its regular meeting last night, and after the formal business reports were received from committees as to certain labor meetings which had recently taken place, it was stated that the intentions of the Working Men's Union had not been properly represented in the late mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute, and that Mr. HEWITT, finding the workmen divided among themselves, had intimated his intention of procuring the repeal of the clause permitting the free use of the hall to the Working Men's Union. The charges of fraud and misrepresentation made by certain persons against the Capitol Commissioners, had been made by the Working Men's Union, which had intended to confine itself to the eight hours question.

A circular is about to be issued by the Union, calling on the various trade societies of this State to enforce the Eight Hours law. For this purpose it is recommended that the 1st of April next will be the best time to put the plan in practice. Trade organizations are invited to send delegates to determine which society shall strike first, and the pay of strikers is fixed at $7 per week for unmarried men, $12 per week for man and wife, and $1 per week for each child unable to work.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16, 1873.

After a resolution was adopted to print 25,000 copies of the case of the United States against Great Britain, and the passage of the bill to extend the time for the construction of the railroad from River St. Croix to Lake Superior, Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of Chicago sufferers, with an amendment, striking out the section which provides for a drawback on imported building materials, and substituting therefor a provision:

> That there shall be allowed and paid out of the United States Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to the owners of all materials actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by said fire, the sum of $400,000, provided the application therefore be made within two years from the passage of this bill.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. SUMNER's resolution. Mr. MORTON said that Mr. SUMNER would have great difficulty in convincing the country that the introduction of this resolution was not a move of the Presidential chess-board, intended to affect the next Presidential Convention, or election by alienating the German vote from the Republican Party. Whatever might be said of the substance of the resolution, its form was inexcusable; for it was so drawn that the Senators could not vote for the preamble without asserting that the allegations to be investigated were true, and it was as absurd to ask the Senate to do this as it would be to ask a jury to find a verdict first and hear the evidence afterward. The preamble assumed that there was a discrepancy of over $1,700,000 between the accounts of the Treasury and those of the War Departments. That was not true. Mr. SUMNER said the preamble only asserted that there was an apparent discrepancy in the official reports of the two Departments. Mr. MORTON—That is the very point. I deny that it appears from the reports of the two Departments, and I aver that the reports show that there is no discrepancy; that it has been all explained. This discrepancy was at first thought to be a very valuable one, but it had disappeared. Even Mr. SCHURZ admitted, yesterday, that he had no doubt it could be explained. Mr. SCHURZ said that what he had said yesterday was that the Secretary of the Treasury had explained the apparent discrepancy for the fiscal year ending in 1871, but had failed to explain a previous discrepancy, although he expressed the belief that it could be explained. Mr. MORTON was authorized to say that the charge that there was a discrepancy was frivolous and without foundation. Mr. EDMUNDS—If any one would intelligently examine the accounts in the reports he would see that there was no discrepancy. Mr. SCHURZ—The Secretary of the Treasury had admitted to him that all moneys paid into the Treasury from sales of arms did not appear in the reports, for the reason that some of the accounts had not been settled when the report was made. Mr. SUMNER—The Secretary had told him that it had taken some time to look into the accounts at the Treasury, to sift this matter to the bottom. Mr. MORTON—Yes, and he told you in the same conversation that it was all right. Mr. SUMNER—Yes. Mr. MORTON—Then we will consider the discrepancy out of the case. Mr. EDMUNDS insisted that there was no apparent discrepancy, and Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ had fallen into the mistake of supposing there was by looking for the item under a wrong heading in the Treasurer's report. Mr. SUMNER said that in his remarks the other day he had contrasted the figures in the report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year with those in the report of the Treasurer for the same fiscal year, and had remarked that the discrepancy showed that there was at least reason for inquiry; and he insisted that the fact that a three days' discussion was necessary to explain the discrepancy fully justified that assertion. Mr. MORTON—It is now admitted that there was no discrepancy at all. The next question was whether there had ever existed any sufficient ground for suspicion to justify its introduction into the Senate, and he insisted that there was not. All great Governments were always selling arms for which they had no use, and that was what our Government did in this case, and the cartridges were manufactured because the arms could not be sold without ammunition adapted to them; but it was a mistake to say that a special order was required to manufacture that ammunition, that manufacture was going on all the time under a general law authorizing the disposal of damaged ordnance stores. Mr. SCHURZ asked whether ammunition not yet manufactured could be classed as damaged ordnance stores. Mr. MORTON said this case came expressly within the meaning of the statute. Mr. SCHURZ said that powder used for making cartridges must necessarily be of good quality, and asked whether it could be classed under the head of damaged or otherwise unsuitable stores for the United States service. Mr. MORTON replied that was standing upon words; the Senator (Mr. SCHURZ) insisted that under the statute we could not sell the powder until it was damaged so as to be useless, and then of course we could not sell it at all; that construction of the law was new and absurd. Mr. SCHURZ said that according to Mr. MORTON's construction of the law, the Ordnance Department could go into the manufacture of cartridges as a regular business, for it might safely be assumed that there was always powder on hand which was liable to get damaged unless used in that way. Mr. MORTON—The officers of the Ordnance Department had power to do that. Mr. WILSON—It was their duty to do it. Mr. MORTON said that Mr. SCHURZ's narrow construction of this law showed the desperate straits into which he had been driven. Mr. SCHURZ replied he would undertake to take care of himself. He reminded Mr. MORTON that in this case the cartridges were manufactured not for the purpose of getting rid of damaged powder or pig-lead, but because they were asked for by the agents of the French Government. Mr. MORTON said that these men would not buy the arms unless they could get ammunition with them, and they would not buy the ammunition without the arms. REMINGTON's statement in the letter quoted in the preamble about the difficulty of getting cartridges manufactured, were probably made for the purpose of magnifying himself in the eyes of his French employers. Mr. SCHURZ said Mr. MORTON forgot that Mr. REMINGTON had been vouched for by very high authority as a man of high character.

Mr. MORTON said that made no difference. Mr. REMINGTON was a business man, who probably knew how to enhance his own importance and increase his percentage. But why was the action of our Government in this matter arraigned in the Senate when Prussia, the only party aggrieved, if anybody was, had made no complaint. The Prussian Government had known all about these transactions at the time, and could have bought the arms themselves if they wished, but they declined, and made no complaints because the arms were sold to others. Mr. CONKLING—BAKER & Co., referred to by Mr. SCHURZ, were a German firm, who, he was informed by high authority, had bought arms of our Government, which had afterward passed into the hands of the Prussian Government. Mr. MORTON—When the Prussian Government permitted the arms to be sold by our Government, and shipped openly from New-York to Brest and Havre without objection, it was very extraordinary that an intervention in behalf of that Government should now be made in the Senate. Mr. SCHURZ asked whether he meant to insinuate that either Mr. SUMNER or himself (Mr. SCHURZ) was acting on behalf of the Prussian Government? Mr. MORTON did not mean that, but he did mean to say that when the Prussian Government made no objection, there was no occasion for American Senators to try to convince them that they had cause to complain. Mr. SUMNER—I know nobody who is trying to convince the Prussian Government. We are trying to convince the Senate that something has been done which ought to be inquired into. Suspicious circumstances tending to show possible corruption and a violation of our neutral obligations. It is not a question for the Prussian Government, and I am no representative of that Government, nor is my friend, Mr. SCHURZ. Mr. MORTON—I do not say that the Senators are. Mr. SUMNER—We are Senators pleading for the good name of our own country and wishing to set it right. Mr. MORTON—But if you can convince the Senate that our Government had violated International law, you will convince the Prussian Government at the same time, and you will do it at the very hour when that Government is sitting as an arbitrator upon a very important question between us and the Government of Great Britain. Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator assume that these things are not already known in Prussia and throughout Europe, or that Prussia will learn anything new from this debate? Mr. MORTON—I assume that the Prussian Government has known all the real facts from the beginning, and has made no complaint, and the Senator cannot now incense that Government against ours. When Baron GEROLT informed his Government that the sales were going on to parties in the interest of the French, and expressed the belief that he could secure them for Prussia by paying fifteen per cent. more than the French agents, Count BISMARCK declined to authorize him to negotiate for them, saying the Germans could get them cheaper by taking them from the French on the banks of the Loire. [Laughter.] Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. MORTON to state his authority for this. Mr. MORTON replied that after all the vague suspicions and rumors and reference to French newspapers in which the movers of the resolution had indulged, they need not now be so particular in demanding authorities. Mr. SCHURZ—Will the Senator be kind enough to indicate any important point in my speech that is not based upon documentary evidence. Mr. MORTON—I cannot undertake to rehearse the Senator's speech; the Senate has heard it, and it is in the *Globe*. Mr. MORTON again said that the object of the resolution was to alienate the German vote; but he did not believe the attempt would succeed. The Germans were an educated people, remarkably well informed in the politics of this country; they were in the habit of thinking for themselves, and they did not belong to anybody; nor could they be carried in any body's breeches-pocket, however capacious it might be. They were Republicans because the principles of the Republican Party accorded with their own liberal and progressive ideas, and they were well aware of the notorious facts that the sympathies of the Republican Party and of its leading journals were with Germany in the late war, while those of the Democracy were with France, and that when the Germans in Paris had need of a protector, they chose the Minister of the United States, Mr. WASHBURNE. Recurring to the main question, he said that even if there was anything wrong in the sales of arms by the Ordnance Department, the President was not to blame, as he had never ordered them, and Mr. SCHURZ had admitted that the Secretary of War was not to blame. Mr. WILSON read a letter from Treasurer SPINNER, saying that when he was in Europe last Summer the story about taking the arms from the French on the Loire was current in the German journals, and adding that the discrepancy between the accounts of the Treasury and the War Department was found to be less than $6,000. Mr. WILSON made a statement of former large discrepancies between the accounts of Departments, and said that such discrepancies did not necessarily imply fraud. Mr. MORTON, in conclusion, said that the results of this Administration were so magnificent that nothing was left to its enemies but to raise a prolonged howl of corruption. Before the meeting of Congress he had heard of this mine that was to blow Gen. GRANT out of the Presidential field, but now the mine had been exploded, and instead of the President, it was the engineer that was blown up. He warned the liberal Republicans against the delusive idea that they could organize a new party which would take in the Democracy. The contest was to be between the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention and the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and if any man hated Gen. GRANT so much as to wish to see him defeated in that contest, he could contribute to that result in two ways, by going over to the Democrats, or by going to the Cincinnati Liberal Convention and putting a third party in the field. The Democrats were playing possum, and preparing to profit by the quarrels of the Republicans. It was a shrewd game, but it would not succeed. The platform of the liberal Republicans was substantially a Democratic platform, one on which even the Kuklux at the South could stand. If it should triumph in the next election 5,000,000 colored citizens at the South could not receive protection against their Kuklux persecutors, the records of whose deeds soon to be laid before the country in the report of the Investigating Committee, read like so many pages torn from the chronicles of hell. Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the Committee to inquire, "Whether any American Senator or other American citizen has been in collusion with the Government of France, or any emissary or spy thereof, in reference to the said matter." Mr. TIPTON said that the tactics of the President's friends and advisers in Congress had destroyed the harmony of the Republican Party, and quoted an article from a journal published in his own State, which describes the three leading champions of the President in the Senate as "single-barreled demagogues." He charged those gentlemen with having attempted ever since Gen. GRANT's inauguration to establish a tyrannical ascendency in the Senate by questioning the Republicanism of every man who did not believe in the immaculate infallibility of the Executive. He quoted from the debate in the second week of the present administration on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, to show that even then it was sought to coerce Senators into voting for that bill by making it a test of their fealty to the President. He referred to the deposition of Mr. SUMNER from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and said that in the caucus Mr. SUMNER's friends were only in a minority of six, so that they could have triumphed in the Senate with the aid of the Democrats had not the same "read you out of the party" tactics been resorted to. The same plan had been tried to ward off the investigation of the abuses in New-York but it had failed, and it would fail henceforth because the people were aroused. Investigation had already gone far enough to show the President as a many-handed manipulator of jobs, and it must go on until corruption should be everywhere exposed and punished. Without voting, the Senate, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the presentation of petitions and the adoption of a few unimportant resolutions by the House, Mr. BECK asked leave to make a personal explanation, which was granted after some slight discussion. He did not intend, he said, to degrade the House by any allusions which members would say were not eminently proper. It was more important to him that he should be right, and that the House should say that he was right in the remarks for which he had been arraigned in the Senate. In that speech he had said that Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, had made a pandemonium of that State. He (Mr. BECK) had been on the Committee to investigate the condition of the South, and when he had found such a condition of things in Tennessee, from the close of the war for four years, as existed nowhere else on the American continent, and therefore he had made the remarks to which exception had been taken. Before he would say a word as to the personal attack upon himself, he wanted to show to the House that he was right in saying that Tennessee had been a pandemonium for four years. Mr. STEVENSON asked the Chair, as a question of order, whether, in a personal explanation, a member had a right to proceed in a general discussion on the state of Tennessee. The Speaker replied that it had been repeatedly ruled that when a member was permitted to make a personal explanation, he was not limited as to what he should say, except that he must be within the rules of the House. Mr. BECK said he desired to show the condition of things in Tennessee, as that was the great point in the matter. He then proceeded to show how, from 1865 to 1868, the Legislature by a series of acts unparalleled in American history, constituted itself a body not representing one-tenth part of the population; how seditious laws were passed; how persons were arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the Governor; how there was an outlawry of persons, an outlawry of the Press, and outlawry of the franchise, an outlawry of everything which did not bow to the mandates of the men in power. He showed how seventy thousand citizens of the State had been disfranchised by law; how the Governor disfranchised twenty-eight counties in Tennessee because they had elected to the Legislature men who were hostile to him; how he had reduced the vote of the State from 150,000 to 39,000; how he had only allowed nineteen men to be registered in the whole County of Henry, and how no man was allowed to vote who was not known to be in favor of the Legislature and the Governor, and of everything that they did. Messrs. GARFIELD and STEVENSON renewed the point of order that the remarks of Mr. BECK were not in the nature of a personal explanation, and after much discussion Mr. BECK resumed his remarks, and repeated that the great point which he desired to make was that he had not falsely charged any man when he said that a pandemonium had been made in Tennessee. If he had said that the condition of things in Tennessee was a hell, he would have been nearer the truth. Mr. STEVENSON (excitedly)—"And made so by demons." [Laughter.] Mr. BECK—"I say now that no man can read over the record of Tennessee, and see how, step by step, that condition of things was produced; how men were disfranchised; how a militia was organized and put over the people; how military orders were executed; how proclamations were issued; how martial law was declared and executed, without seeing that what I said of the state of Tennessee in that connection was strictly true, and that it was the worst governed State on the American continent." He read the testimony of witnesses who, he said, were strictly loyal men, and said that he would print the rest of it in the *Globe*. Mr. STEVENSON objected to the printing of anything that was not read. Mr. BECK—Then I will read the whole of it, and I give notice that nothing shall go in the *Globe* in the future that is not read. He then went on to quote from the testimony of witnesses, and said, on that I was assailed. I was charged with being the vilest of men, with having left a livery stable and taken up the slave driver's lash, and with deserving the scorn and contempt of all decent men. I would not notice it, but for the fact that what has been said against me will go to all the world. I am willing to stand on my record before my people at home. They know me, they have trusted me; but they cannot speak to the whole American people as I can speak today from this place. And when gentlemen rise in their places anywhere, I do not care where, and charge that I am a man who is not to be trusted or believed because I am so vile and came from so vile quarters, and am guilty of such vile practices, I denounce it here and denounce it everywhere. I know why all these charges were made. What I said about a pandemonium in Tennessee was said about all the other Southern States, and a good deal more about some of them. One man, DAVIS, of Texas, was looking me in the face when I said it. I said more against Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, who sat by my side, and they are not all cripples, not all imbeciles. I have never told a lie, and I am prepared to prove every fact I have stated here or elsewhere. They thought they would put a man to speak against me of whom they could say that he is a cripple, that he cannot write, that he cannot read, that he cannot walk, and they shield themselves behind him. They are not all cripples. All the rest of them can walk. I will prove what I said against every one of them, and it is because REED of Florida, SCOTT of South Carolina and DAVIS of Texas, and all of them know that I will prove it; because they know that I have been prominent in getting up a report which will be before the country in less than a week, that they are trying to blacken me so that when people take up the report and read it they may say: "O, it's that fellow, BECK, who was a negro driver, that says this!" That is their game; that is the reason why they selected a poor old imbecile to attack me. Mr. STEVENSON again made a point of order against Mr. BECK, and was again overruled by the Speaker. Mr. BECK resumed his remarks, and spoke of his early history, and the difficulties he had to encounter in educating himself, and finall getting to a bar distinguished for its able men. The people of Lexington had sent him to Congress three times—the last time against his protest—and, after his written declination. They had met him with orations when he went home. He was willing to stand on their knowledge of him and his character. He never was in any man's livery-stable. The charge that he had been a slave-driver was a lie, and he hurled it back on all those men with the scorn it deserved. He felt humiliated at having to tell all this, and he would not have done so but; the object was to destroy the power and effect of what he had said against the carpet-bag Government of the South. In order to exhibit Mr. BROWNLOW's consistency in attacking any man as a slave-driver, he read some extracts from the debate between Messrs. BROWNLOW and PRUYN, twelve or fifteen years ago, in Philadelphia, in which Mr. BROWNLOW took the position that American slavey ought to be perpetuated; that slavery was the inevitable condition of human society, and that God always intended the relation of master and slave to exist. He (Mr. BECK) commended these extracts to the other side of the House. [Laughter.] He asked them to read Mr. BROWNLOW's speeches made in 1860, in which he denounced the Abolitionists, and spoke of Vice-President HAMLIN as a free negro. As to Mr. BROWNLOW's laying the lash on his (Mr. BECK's) back, if he were stronger than he was, he said, no man ever laid a lash on his back or struck him a blow, and no man ever should and live. Mr. BROWNLOW could not say so much for himself, as FAYETTE MCMULLEN knew; but he repelled with honest indignation the charge that he had ever been guilty of anything unworthy of himself, his family or his people. He represented the proudest district in America—a district which had more capacity to produce all that was requisite for human life than many of the States. He was following men whose names it was unnecessary to mention and who recalled the time-honored Ashland district of Kentucky. His children were the great-great-grandchildren of the full brother of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He loved the South, and would stand by it as long as he had a voice to speak. He regarded the Senate of the United States as the highest and most honorable body on earth. When he spoke of some of those Southern Governors who were condidates for the Senate, he was not reflecting on the Senate. When he saw vultures sitting in the nest of the eagle, and baboons taking the place of the lions, he protested against the outrage. In conclusion he thanked the House for the courtesy it had extended to him. The House afterward passed a large number of private bills, and adjourned at 3 o'clock.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Non-Resident Jurors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question has recently been raised as to the right of non-residents, doing business in New-York, to sit on juries. It seems now to be very convenient for some of our indicted high criminals to raise this issue, hoping thereby to save themselves, by the aid of such legal technicalities, from just punishment for their offenses.

I have a little personal experience on that subject, which it may be worth while to relate. For a period of four years I was a non-resident, voting during that time in a neighboring State. My name was on the City jury-list, and, of course, I was duly summoned to appear as a juror about once a year, "there to await the pleasure of the Court." I well remember that on one occasion I asked to be excused on the ground that I was a non-resident. The Court at once asked me "if I did business in New-York." I answered yes. "Well, then," said the Judge, "you have property to protect here, and our laws are made to secure the services of just such gentlemen as yourself." The result was, I was not excused, and I served as a juror several times thereafter, never being able to make the non-resident excuse available. It seems to me that this matter ought to be determined, as there are doubtless many non-residents who would gladly dodge jury duty in New-York if living out of the City, though doing business in it, would avail to secure their discharge. What is the law?

S. H. W.

The Smuggling Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have done good service in your article headed "Wholesale Smuggling," in your issue of this date, and have earned the thanks of honest men. Do not let this matter rest, for there is much that requires investigation. Importers ask what is to be the result, so far as the perpetrator of the frauds is concerned? Is it to end with the acceptance of a bail bond for $20,000, or add one more to the list of compromises? Merchants have done their part in bringing the case to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector of the Port, and the District-Attorney, and have a right to demand that vigorous action should be taken. It was well said by a witness before the recent Investigating Committee, that one instance of infliction of the punishment prescribed by law would do more to deter rogues and encourage honest importers than a hundred cases of compromise.

With the punishment of the offender, the matter should not end. Any one conversant with importing knows that such frauds could not be successfully carried on without collusion with Custom-house officials, whether Deputy Collectors, Inspectors, or Examiners, or others. Does the Administration care nothing whether their officials are corrupt or honest? Are importers to be left at the mercy of officials, open now, as they have been before, to bribery by the next rogue who concocts a scheme to evade duties?

Unless a searching examination of this matter is made, and the guilty parties (no matter what their position) exposed and punished, the public may as well understand that the Government offers a premium on dishonesty.

The only hope is that the Press will wage unceasing warfare against official corruption wherever found, and earnestly persevere in calling on all concerned for prompt and vigorous action.

IMPORTER.

How the "Sun" Redresses an Injustice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial notice in the *Sun* of this date, commenting upon an article recently published in the TIMES in reference to the stenographers of the Judicial Courts, a statement was made which, if uncontradicted, would operate seriously to my disadvantage. Your article contained an allusion to Mr. A. H. HARCOMBE, of Judge MCGUIRE's Court, to the effect that he was a myth, and that he did not perform the services which the City required of him. Taking up the cudgel for Mr. HARCOMBE, who I believe is an accomplished stenographer, the *Sun* denied the statement in the TIMES, and asserted that since the publication of that article a TIMES stenographer made application for the position. I was given to understand that the attack was directed at me, and as I had never spoken to Judge MCGUIRE, or had never personally or otherwise applied for a position under him or any officer of the City Government, I deemed that I was entitled to a correction. I represented the matter to Mr. YOUNG, the City editor of the *Sun*, and he told me to state the facts to Mr. AMOS CUMMIMGS, the managing editor. Through a gentleman connected with the paper, I was introduced to Mr. CUMMINGS, and drawing his attention to the paragraph, asked permission to make a statement with a view to its correction. He glanced at it, threw it angrily on the floor, stating that it was true and bid me begone, or he would knock me down. I counseled with a friend for a moment, and by his advice asked Mr. CUMMINGS who his authority was for the statement. He replied, starting up, "It is true. —— you. Go out of here, or I will knock you down." I indignantly asserted the statement was a lie, whereupon he struck me on the face without the slightest notification, and ere I had an opportunity to meet him on his own ground and return the blow, the entire staff of reporters and editors rushed upon me and my hands were completely pinioned from behind. The friend I have already mentioned, seeing that I had no chance of redress then, hurried me out of the office into the street. I had but just got outside the door when I met Mr. HARCOMBE himself, and challenged him for his supposed connection with the matter in supplying the information. He denied that I had anything to do with it, or that he ever intimated anything of the kind, and at once proceeded to see Mr. CUMMINGS for the purpose of contradicting it. What the purport of the interview was I am not now in a position to state, but it will be developed on a future occasion. As for Mr. CUMMINGS, he will be afforded an opportunity to verify his words under different circumstances from those had at our last meeting, and where his true motive in making the attack will be ventilated. Your obedient servant.

P. J. FINN.

FRIDAY, 16th February, 1872.

Business in the Court of General Sessions—Sentencing Prisoners.

A considerable amount of business was transacted yesterday at the Court of General Sessions.

WILLIAM WHITTAKER and ISAAC THOMPSON, colored, were convicted of grand larceny; the former was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months, and latter for three years. THOMAS HILFORD, stealing a watch and chain from Mrs. ELIZA BURNS, four years and two months; CHARLES HAZARD, grand larceny, two years and a half; BERNARD BURNS, grand larceny, one year and a half; HARRY BROWN and GEORGE HARVEY were sent to State Prison for five years for stealing $900 worth of jewely from Mrs. PARMLY, of No. 334 Bleecker-street; JAMES ZECK, grand larceny, one year; ANDREW TAYLOR, petit larceny, six months.

In the case of CORNELIUS MAHONEY and THOS. FORD, boatmen, charged with stealing seven tons of pig-iron discharged from the schooner *Julia*, Capt. TAITE, on the Piermont Dock on the 17th of December last, the jury, after a long deliberation disagreed, eleven being for conviction and one for acquittal. They were discharged, and a new trial is ordered.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

An Earnest Effort to Abolish the System.

Arguments of the Ship-Owners—Help from the Legislature Asked For—The Case Reviewed—The Bills Pending.

American ship-owners at this and other ports are engaged in a vigorous movement for the abrogation of the system of compulsory pilotage which here, as in other countries where it has prevailed, it is claimed, is a flagrant infringement of the rights of one class in order to foster the interests of another. By the laws of some of the States it is made obligatory upon ship-masters entering or leaving the harbors of those States to employ licensed pilots whether they need them or not, paying them stipulated fees—often out of all proportion to the services performed—and submitting to dictations on their part, often involving further expense, which are most distasteful to them. Congress, shortly after the adoption of the organic law that united the original colonies under one Government, passed an act giving the States severally control of the matter of pilotage, "until further legislative provision" should be made by Congress. With the exception of some special legislation in 1837, designed to open the pilotage of New-York to competition between the pilots of New-Jersey and New-York, (of which more hereafter,) the States have in general been left free to make their own Pilotage laws. This has, however, been only by sufferance of the General Government, which has original jurisdiction in the whole matter. The growing abuses of the prevailing system at last became, in the opinion of many merchants and ship-owners, so intolerable that legislation on the subject by Congress was urged, and two years ago a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, among other things, forbidding the States to authorize the exactions complained of. This bill was never brought to a vote, but its advocates have grown more and more numerous. Petitions without number have been sent to Washington, urging the adoption of some such measure and a bill is now pending in the House of Representatives, and will shortly, be called up for consideration, providing that "no harbor dues, pilotage fees, or other taxes on imports levied, or pretended to be levied, on the tonnage, merchandise, trade, imports, or cargoes of any vessels, by virtue of the authority of any State or Municipal Government, except wharfage, pierage and dockage, shall be collected." The Boston Board of Trade, at its last regular meeting, on the 5th inst., adopted resolutions cordially approving of this sweeping measure, and urging its speedy enactment. A circular setting forth clearly the evils complained of, and from which many of the statements of fact in this article are derived, has been sent to each member of Congress from the New-England States.

NEW-YORK SHIP-OWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

The ship-owners of New-York set forth special grievances in connection with this subject, which they are endeavoring, in the first instance, to have redressed at Albany. They complain especially of a rule adopted and insisted upon by the Pilot Commissioners, knwon as By-law No. 28, which declares that "any pilot bringing in a vessel from sea shall, by himself, or one of his boat's company, be entitled to pilot her to sea when she next leaves port, unless, in the meantime, a complaint for misconduct or incapacity, shall have been made against such pilot, or one of his boat's company, and *proved* before the Commissioners of Pilots; any pilot who shall take such vessel to sea without the consent of the pilot who brought her into port, such last mentioned pilot or one of his boat's company being ready and offering to take her to sea, shall pay a sum equal to the legal outward pilotage, recoverable in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, for the use and benefit of the pilot entitled to perform the service."

Against this by-law, which the ship-owners consider a violation of their rights and of the Constitution of the United States, they have remonstrated in vain, and the result of an effort before a former Legislature to have it declared inoperative, was that a bill in effect legalizing it, was smuggled through on the last night of the session. The lobbying of their opponents that year was too much for them, but they hope this Winter to accomplish something. An application will be made to the Legislature for the passage of a bill designed to correct the evils that they have so long groaned under, and strong hopes are expressed that it will be carried through.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE ILLEGAL.

The New-York ship owners argue that compulsory pilotage is not only wrong in principle, but is clearly in violation of the law of Congress passed in 1837, which has been alluded to above. The declaration of this law is in the following words:

> "That it shall and may be lawful for the master or commandant of any vessel coming into or going out of any port, situate upon any waters which are the boundary between two States, to employ any pilot duly licensed or authorized by the laws of either of the States bounded by the said waters, to pilot to and from said port, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

They hold further that the fees for pilotage are exorbitant, being more than double the original rates, notwithstanding the increased commerce of the port; that any claim made by the pilot on the vessel that he has brought into port for her outward pilotage in consequence of active diligence or services rendered in cruising off shore is provided for in the compensation they may receive; that any claim for the perils and hardships incidental to their profession is one on the sympathy of the ship-owners—not upon their pocket-books; and that the Commissioners, in making a rule that prevents any pilot from rendering his services to a master or owner when called on to do so, have exercised powers not conferred on them by law.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

In England this subject has been thoroughly discussed. Mr. ERNST WENDT, of London, an authority on all questions of maritime legislation, in a review of the Merchant Shipping Amendment act of 1862, says that he considers it "imperative to do away with compulsory pilotage in its present form altogether, as a blot upon the statute book," and "that the abuses which have grown up with the system are such as to admit of no other remedy." Mr. WENDT argues these points, and then continues:

> "Having now stated at some length my objections to the system of compulsory pilotage, I would point out that that system can only be defended by one line of argument, viz.: that without it the emoluments of the pilots would be much curtailed, and it would possibly not be worth their while to devote themselves wholly to the business. This argument, however, cannot be suffered to prevail for a moment when it has once been conclusively ascertained that the system, in defence of which it is used, is in itself an injustice; it is, moreover, clearly based upon a fallacy, as in the northern part of the London district, where pilotage is not compulsory, we do not hear of pilots not earning sufficient to remunerate them, but rather of there being numbers of unlicensed men who enter into competion with them."

Valuable testimony to the same effect is given in a report of a special committee of the House of Commons, on merchant shipping, as follows:

> "As regards the main question of voluntary or compulsory pilotage, your Committee, after weighing most attentively all the arguments upon the subject, have arrived at the conclusion that a system of voluntary pilotage might be safely established in most parts of the Empire, due consideration being had to the interests of those parties who have invested capital on the faith that the compulsory system would be maintained. Your Committee have had the most convincing evidence that where the system of voluntary pilotage prevails, the supply of pilots is more abundant, their efficiency is in no way inferior, and the rates are generally lower than at any of the ports where compulsory pilotage is still in force. The arguments, therefore, which have been used in favor of the existing system, and the fears which have been expressed in regard to obtaining at all times, and under all circumstances, a sufficient supply of pilots, must give way to the facts which have been adduced in evidence. For instance, it appears that at Cork, where pilotage is voluntary, there are no less than 103 licensed pilots; whereas at Falmouth, where quite as many vessels call for orders, and where pilotage is compulsory, there are only thirty-six pilots, who appear to be less vigilant, and who demand much higher rates for their services, although it is an open place, free from any danger."

A meeting of the Ship-owners Association of this City will be held next week, at which this subject will be considered. A report will be presented by a special committee recommending memorials to Congress and to the State Legislature, asking that vessels engaged in trade coastwise be not required to employ pilots, whether they will or not; asking a reduction by twenty-five per cent. of the rates of pilotage; and asking (of the Legislature) the repeal of the law of 1871, making the employment of Hell Gate pilots compulsory. It is stated that the tonnage employed in the coastwise trde is 2,650,250. About $2 per ton registered is paid annually by this tonnage for pilotage fees at this port. The services for which this enormous amount is paid are not, it is claimed, required by the vessels whose owners have to pay it.

The Stokes Trial.

In consequence of the non-attendance of one of the jurors in the examination now pending before Judge CARDOZO, as to the legality of the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions against EDWARD S. STOKES for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., an adjournment was had yesterday until Monday next at 10½ o'clock. The juror went to Connecticut, and missed the train in returning, arriving at the Court-room just after the adjournment.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The following is the day calendar for Feb. 19: Nos. 165, 167, 170, 174, 164, 175, 177, 178.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

By Judge Barrett.

Moorman et al. *vs.* Blake; order settled.

Ruffner *vs.* Schaber; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Damant et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 16.

By Judge Monell.

John O'Mahony *vs.* August Belmont and Ernest B. Luckey; in this case notice of application must be given to the defendants' attorney to appear in Special Term on the 20th inst., at 11 A. M.

Manchester Land Company *vs.* David McDonald; motion denied without prejudice.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 106.—*Max Kinglen* vs. *The State of Missouri.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—At the September term of the Criminal Court of St. Louis County, in 1869, the plaintiff in error was put upon his trial for the murder of one Weiden; and upon the administering of the test oath prescribed by the new Constitution of Missouri, one of the jurors declined to take it,—informing the Court that during the late Rebellion he was a sympathizer with the Confederate cause, and earnestly desired its success; that such were his sentiments then, that he thinks so stronger now than he did then; that he was born in the South, and his heart was with the Southern cause, and for these reasons he could not take the proffered oath.

The counsel for the prisoner submitted that the oath had been declared unconstitutional by this Court in the case of Cummings, (4 Wall, 277,) and for that reason it could not be required of the juror, and further, that Park had been relieved of any and all offenses enumerated in this clause of the Constitution by the proclamation of amnesty and pardon issued by the President Dec. 25, 1868, and was thereby restored to all his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States. These objections were overruled, the juror discharged, and the plaintiff found guilty. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the conviction.

It is here contended, as it was below, that the President's proclamation of amnesty was a full and complete pardon for all the acts specified in the State Constitution, and relieved the excluded juror from all guilt, and restored him to all his rights as a citizen. The exclusion of the juror because he refused to take the test oath was not a sufficient cause in law, under the decisions of this Court, and was a violation of the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and an infringement of the right of trial by jury.

W. H. H. Russell and George Taylor, for the plaintiff in error; the State not appearing in Court.

No. 120.—*Norcross et al.* vs. *The Steam-boat Laura.*—This was a suit in Admiralty, *in rem* and *in personam*, the claim being for damages alleged to have been suffered by the libellants, as owners of the steam-boat *W. B. Savoy*, which, it was alleged, was sunk by the *Laura*. The defense was that the *Laura* had taken the passengers and crew of the *Savoy* from her when she was in a sinking condition, at the request of her master, who said, "Save the passengers and crew, and let the boat go down;" and that afterward, she being abandoned, an attempt was made to tow the *Savoy* to shallow water, during which time she was capsized and sunk by the sea-water in her hold. The proof showed that the master of the *Savoy* went for assistance after being landed, and was intending to return with a tow to rescue his craft; and on this showing the District Court held that there was no abandonment, and the decree was for the libellants. On appeal to the Circuit Court it was there held that there was an abandonment of the *Savoy* by the master, and that therefore the *Laura* was guilty of no trespass, and the decree was reversed. From this decree this appeal is taken, and it is contended that on the facts proven the Court erred in reversing the decree of the District Court. J. H. Ashton for appellant; T. J. Durant for appellee.

No. 107.—*City of Lexington* vs. *Butler.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—This was an action to recover on certain corporation bonds, issued by the City of Lexington, in aid of the construction of the Big Sandy Railroad. The defense was that the subscription was made by the city on certain conditions, which were not complied with by the railroad company, and that, therefore, the bonds were void. The Court held that this was no defense to an action by an innocent holder, and the judgment was accordingly. It is here maintained, as it was below, that the bond was transferred to Butler after process was served in the action, and that the rule of *lis pendens* must apply; in which case, Butler, having notice under this rule, there can be no recovery.

J. F. Fisk, for plaintiff in error; Stevenson & Meyers, for defendant.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Guardian Savings Bank.

The Guardian Savings Bank was again open yesterday for the purpose of paying off small depositors. It is a matter of extreme surprise to the receiver that the depositors are so backward in withdrawing their money. During the whole of yesterday only seventeen depositors presented themselves for this purpose, and 220 creditors, whose money is in readiness for them, still remain to be paid. The total amount paid out since Monday last, including the dividend of twenty-five per cent., is $74,000.

The auction sale of the furniture and fixtures of this bank takes place this morning at 10 o'clock. The large safe manufactured by McBride Davidson, it is understood, will not be sold, but will be handed over to the City authorities, to be placed in a niche in the new Courthouse as a monument of the departed glory of the Guardian Savings Bank.

The Market Savings Bank.

Depositors still continue to crowd the Market Savings Bank to prove their claims. Another meeting of the Depositors' Investigating Committee took place yesterday at the office of Mr. Dowley. A long session was held, extending over three hours, when the whole of the books and documents of the bank were carefully examined, the results of which will shortly be given, and are expected to be of a very startling nature.

Union-Square National Bank.

Mr. Beekman, receiver of this bank, has issued a notice to the effect that he is now paying a dividend of fifty per cent to depositors.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In the Jumel case yesterday the Court admitted the books containing writing and signatures of Major Ballou, which were sought to be introduced by the defense for comparison with the entry purported to be made by Major Ballou, of the birth of Betsy Bowen's son in his house. Charles Hart, of Providence, lawyer, testified on his direct examination for the defense, that he had been employed by Mr. O'Conor to get evidence in Rhode Island, to break the last will of Mme. Jumel, and that Bowen had there stated he did not know who his mother was till after Mme. Jumel's death. On his cross-examination, which was long and rigorous, he admitted that Bowen had expressed great faith in the suit he was bringing to recover the Jumel estate, and that he had said Judge Edmunds was much to blame for not bringing these suits before Fenner Brown died, or in not preserving his testimony, and getting that of other material witnesses. The defense then introduced the will of Mme. Jumel made in 1863, to show that no mention was made therein of any reputed son. To this plaintiff's counsel offered in evidence the decree of the Supreme Court setting aside that will, and showed that Bowen was not a party to the suit, and, therefore, his case was not prejudiced by it. The Court adjourned till Monday.

Municipal Matters.

The Committee on Markets, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, met yesterday to hear the views of parties aggrieved by the present system of markets, but no person appearing to make complaints, the Committee adjourned.

The Committee on Railroads, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, met yesterday to hear the views of persons having objections to any of the present railroads of the City.

Mr. Van Arsdale said he appeared for Mr. Vanderbilt, and asked that the matter relative to the Fourth-avenue Railroad be adjourned, which was complied with, and the Committee adjourned.

Mayor Hall has sworn in the following persons: Henry Comstock, Deputy Clerk of Washington Market; James E. McVeany, Inspector of Incumbrances on Streets and Avenues in the Department of Public Works; and John J. Reilly, Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works.

The Mayor was engaged yesterday in signing warrants to pay the inspectors, poll clerks and landlords employed by the Bureau of Elections for the election held November last in the First, Second and Third Wards.

The Chamber of Commerce and Custom-House Affairs.

The Special Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to aid the Investigating Committee of the United States Senate, met yesterday afternoon. Several merchants were present, and made suggestions in regard to the conduct of affairs at the Custom-house. The letter from officers of the Bremen, Cunard, National, Guion and Inman lines, already published, was also laid before the Committee, whose report will probably be sent to the Chamber of Commerce on March 7.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅜
600 do......small.110⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n............s3.110
450,000 do............110
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.110⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, c. bds., 2d se...111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.107
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C...108⅜
10,000 do..........108⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 66⅛
10,000 do.......... 66⅛
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 66½
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 18
3,000 S.C.6s, n.,Jan. & July......... 33
5,000 Bk'lyn 6s, W. L. 94½
4,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 99⅜
1,000 Cen. Pa. G. Bs..102⅜
4,000 Union Pa. 1st... 91
3,000 Un. Pa. 10s, In.. 84
2,000 do......... 84⅜
1,000 Chi.& N.W.con. 93
5,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div......... 90
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.. 94⅜
1,500 Alt. & T. H. 1st. 97
5,000 Cl&Tol.S.F. Bs.103
3,000 M.&St.P.1st, I.d 89
5,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st. 96
2,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st... 94½
3,000 Bost.,H.& E.1st 40
10,000 do...bet. call. 40
15,000 C. Falls &M.1st. 83⅜
1,000 N.Y.&N.H.6s,b.100
600 C.&N.W.1st,sm. 99
12 Bank of Republic..113
10 Hanover Bank......101
9 Park Bank.........160
10 Ninth National....109⅜

100 Q. Mir. Co..b. c.... 33⅜
100 do.........b3. 33⅜
1100 Quick. Pref....... 35⅜
800 do......... 35⅜
100 do......... 35⅜
200 Mariposa Pref..... 2⅛
100 do......... 2⅜
700 Pacific Mail....... 57⅜
100 do..bet. call. 57⅜
100 do......... 57⅜
100 W. U. Tel...bet.c. 69⅝
400 do......... 69⅜
900 do......... 69⅝
2000 do......... 69¼
1300 do......... 69⅜
100 Con.C. of Md..b.c. 38⅜
300 U. S. Express..... 64
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 96⅝
600 do..bet. call. 96⅝
300 Erie............ 30⅝
25 do............ 30⅝
5 Mich. Central.......118⅜
300 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅜
1500 do.........b60. 91⅜
200 Panama Railroad.. 73
100 C.&P.G. x div. b.c. 90⅜
200 C. & N. W.....b. c. 73⅜
200 do..........b3. 73⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 90⅜
100 do.bet.call,s3 90⅜
100 C., C., C. & Ind.... 88⅜
81 do............ 88⅜
300 Mil. & St. Paul.... 55⅛
72 Del., L. & West...102⅜
200 B., H. & E....b. c. 3⅜
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 62
200 do.......... 61⅜
5 Hart. & N. H.......166⅜
66 C., C. & Ind. Cent. 21
200 Union Pac....b. c. 32⅜
600 do........... 32⅜
400 do........... 32⅜
100 do........... 32⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.114⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.110⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65.110⅜
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65.111⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New, small....109⅜
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.111⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.112⅜
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅜
2,000 do..........110⅜
100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..108⅜
50,000 do.......s30.108⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o. 66⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 66⅜
25,000 do.......... 66⅜
11,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 92⅜
5,000 O. & Miss. C. B. 93
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.102⅜
1,000 Mil. & S. P. 1st. 94
8,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.106
100 Canton Co......... 80⅜
100 do...bet. call. 81
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 34
100 do............ 33⅜

300 Con.C'l of Md..b.c. 38
700 Western Un. Tel.. 68⅜
400 do...bet. call. 68⅜
200 do............ 68⅜
200 Pac. Mail, b. c., b3. 57⅜
700 do............ 57⅜
100 Adams Express.... 93⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 65⅜
100 Amer. M. U. Ex.... 67⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 97
400 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅜
100 Un. Pac..bet. call. 32⅜
1100 do............ 32⅜
200 do............ 32⅜
100 Cl. & P. G., ex div. 90⅜
78 C., C., C. & Ind.... 88⅜
100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 73⅜
200 do............ 73⅜
40 N. J. Central......111
100 Mil. & St.P.Pf., b3. 75⅜
300 do............ 75⅜
100 do...bet. call. 75⅜
100 St. Louis & I. M.. 72⅜

FRIDAY, Feb. 16—P M.

The sales of Gold today were at 110½@110⅜@110½ ⅌ cent. There was a fair amount of buying for trade account, but no decided speculation on either side of the movement. We have seldom known so little spirit among what are called the *Bulls* of the Gold-Room. The market shows firmness at about present figures on the demand from the Importers to pay Customs and to settle Exchange, and the Cash Gold is not in large supply, but with these advantages the class of old speculators in the Room seem indisposed to operate for a rise.

Exchange is weak for Saturday's mail. The cash sales of 60 days London are not above 109½ ⅌ cent. net or 109¾ ⅌ cent. less a brokerage. The short sight rates are also ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower, 109¾@110 ⅌ cent.

Money was expected to be in larger request at full, if not extra, rates today, on account of intimations last night that a "lock-up" of Greenbacks had been organized as against the Stock market, but the experience of the Street is that nearly all the Brokers were readily supplied at 7 ⅌ cent. Some of the large lenders who accepted 6 ⅌ cent. a few days since marked up their loans, without calling them in, to 7 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. easier than yesterday, owing to the dullness in Exchange and the absence of the usual London Cables. There was a large sale of 5-20s of 1865, January and July, registered, deliverable in a few days, at 110 ⅌ cent. The Stock, it is understood, to come out of one or more large institutions, and will be transferred and returned from Washington by Tuesday next. The New 5 ⅌ cents fell off to 108⅜ ⅌ cent., cash, and 108⅜ ⅌ cent., seller's option, 30 days. The Southern State Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent. better on Tennessees, and ½@1 ⅌ cent. better on South Carolinas. The Pacific Mortgages were steady on both Centrals and Unions. In the Missellaneous Stocks the vigorous advance in Quicksilver Stock is maintained, and the prices paid for both the Preferred and Common Stock would imply that very strong buyers are at work to own or control the Mine. Western Telegraph is not so strong, and the belief is that part of the clique recently engaged in putting up the price above, 70@72 ⅌ cent., have either sold out or largely reduced their holdings. Pacific Mail showed steadiness through the forenoon and advanced ½ ⅌ cent. at the close of the day. There is a hostile feeling in the Stock as between the party, acting against its advance, who set on foot the recent Legislative investigation, and the President and Directors of the line and their following. The sympathies of the Street are with the latter, for while Mr. President Stockwell and his new Directors were undoubtedly engaged in the "lock-up" of Money in December, and lent their means to make it effective against the general market, the shabby trick at Albany looking, through the formality of an "investigation" to a Receivership, has made new friends for the Company. The New-York and Western Roads were weak and steady, by turns, throughout the day. The transactions in Union Pacific were heavy in amount at 33@32@33@32½@33 ⅌ cent., while the business in the other Roads was to a fair amount, denoting, on the whole, an uncertain confidence in the immediate course of the market. After the Boards the feeling, in the main, was stronger than in the morning on the out-look of the Money market and the non-appearance of the threatened "lock-up" of Greenbacks. The last quotations are given below, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s..........	109	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov...	111½	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	112	111⅞
American Gold............	110½	110½
Bills on London, 60 days......	109½	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	96⅞	97
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅞	92⅜
Reading....................	113½	112½
Chicago and Rock Island......	111½	111
North-west Common..........	73⅞	73⅞
North-west Preferred..........	90⅞	90⅞
Pacific Mail................	57⅛	57½
St. Paul Preferred............	76	75⅞
St. Paul Common............	55⅞	55½
Ohio and Mississippi..........	44½	44½
Toledo and Wabash..........	75⅜	75⅞
Western Telegraph..........	69⅞	69
Erie........................	30½	30⅞
Union Pacific................	32⅞	33⅞
Lake Shore................	90⅞	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip............	87½	87½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the speculation in the Railroads was dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1872. }

Gold receipts..........................	$440,596 50
Gold payments..........................	166,359 06
Gold balance..........................	72,680,273 70
Currency receipts......................	416,036 83
Currency payments....................	1,090,316 12
Currency balance......................	6,053,736 04
Customs..............................	408,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States—the market closing steady:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81......	114⅜	5-20 reg., '67..........	111
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81......	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67..........	111⅜
5-20 reg., '62..........	111	5-20 reg., '68..........	112
5-20 coup., '62..........	111	5-20 coup., '68..........	112⅜
5-20 reg., '64..........	111	10-40 reg..............	107
5-20 coup., '64..........	111	10-40 coup..............	110⅜
5-20 reg., '65..........	111⅜	5s reg., '81..............	108⅜
5-20 coup., '65..........	111⅜	5s coup., '81............	108⅜
5-20 reg , '65, n. i......	110	6s Currency..............	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65, n. i......	110⅜		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 66⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bds...... 66⅜
Va. 5s, new bds........ 55
Va. 6s, reg., old...... 44
Va. 6s, Cons. Bds...... 55
Va. 6s, Def. Bds....... 18
Ga. 7s, ind............ 75
N. C. 6s, old.......... 33⅛
N. C. Fund. Act, '66... 22½
N. C. Fund. Act, '68... 21
N. C. new bds.......... 18⅜
N. C. special tax...... 13⅜
S. C. 6s............... 53
S. C. Jan. and July.... 32⅜
S. C. April and Oct.... 30⅜
Missouri 6s............ 94
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.. 92⅜
La. 6s, new F't'g D'bt. 55
California 7s.........112
Connecticut 6s........100
Rhode Island 6s.......100⅛
Ark. 6s, funded....... 57

Ark. 7s,M.,O. &R.Riv. 47
Ohio 6s, '72..........101
Ohio 6s, '81..........105
Ohio 6s, '80..........107
Ill. Canal Bds., '70.... 97⅜
Ill. coup. 6s, '77...... 98
Ill. coup. 6s, '79...... 98
Ill. War Loan.......... 98
Indiana 5s............. 98
Mich. 6s, '73.......... 98
Mich. 6s, '78.......... 98
Mich. 6s, '83.......... 98
Mich. 7s, '78..........100
N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan..106⅜
N. Y. coup. B'tyLoan.106⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 101
Erie 1st Ext..........103
Erie 2d 7s , '79....... 99⅜
Erie 3d 7s, '83........ 97⅜
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 92⅜
Long Dock Bonds....... 92
B., N.Y. & E. 1st,'77. 94
Hud.R.7s 2d S.F.,'85.108
Hud. R.7s 2d, '75.....101
Harlem 1st 7s.........102
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.103⅜
Alb'y & Susq.2d Bds. 99⅜
Alb'y & Susq.3d Bds. 92⅜
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s,'82.118
Chic.,B.& Q.8⅌c.1st.113
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d... 99⅜
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7⅌c.102⅜
Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.100
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds..102⅜
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 91
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 80⅜
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 84
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75...104⅜
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.. 97
Alt. & T. H. 1st 97
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 79⅜
Chic.& N.W.Int.Bs. 96⅜
Chic.& N.W.Con.Bs. 93
Chic. & N. W..1st..... 98
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.102
Han. & St. Jo. Conv. 90
Del., L. & West. 1st.104
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 96⅜
T. & W. 1st,St.L.div. 89⅜
Tol. & W.Equip.Bds. 86
Tol. & W. Cons.Conv. 89

Han. & Naples 1st.... 88
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 94⅜
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 91
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 91
Gal. & Chic. Ext......104
Gal. & Chic. 2d.......100⅜
Chic., R. I. & Pac....102⅜
Morris & Essex 1st....106
Morris & Essex 2d..... 99⅜
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....102⅜
N. J. Cen. 1st New...103⅜
N. J. Cen. 2d.........100⅜
Pitts., F.W. & C.1st.102
Pitts., F.W. & C. 2d. 96
Clev. & Pitts. 2d..... 98
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 86
Chic. & Alton S. F....100
Chic. & Alton 1st.....105
Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 99⅜
Ohio & Miss. Cons..... 91⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d....... 86
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 94
Peninsula 1st Conv.... 95
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 94
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s..106⅜
Mil. & St. P. 1st..... 94⅜
Mil. & St. P., I. Div. 89
Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 96
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 94
Joliet & Chic. 1st ...107
Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 92
Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 71⅜
Tol.,P. & War.,E.D. 92
Tol.,P. & War.,W.D. 90
Tol.,P.& W., Bur.D. 86⅜
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st... 40
Bos., H. & Erie guar. 40
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st... 83⅜

The latest prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal.	119	Quicksilver Mining..	33⅜
Pennsylvania Coal...	210	Quicksilver Min. Pf..	35⅜
American Coal........	43	Mariposa Mining Pf..	2⅜
Canton Co., Balt......	80⅜	Adams Express......	93⅜
N. J. Land Imp't Co..	75	Wells-Fargo Express.	65⅜
Cons. Coal of Md.....	38	Am. M. U. Express..	66⅜
Cumb. Coal and Iron.	45	U. S. Express.......	63⅜
W. U. Telegraph.....	69	Pacific Mail.........	57⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—FEB. 16.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..........................	97	97½
City 6s, New..........................	100⅜	100⅞
Camden and Amboy..................	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central................	61⅞	62
Reading............................	113	113⅜
Lehigh Valley........................	62	62¼
Catawissa Preferred..................	46⅜	46½
Philadelphia and Erie................	26⅜	26¾
Northern Central....................	39⅜	39⅜
Lehigh Navigation....................	39⅜	39⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan....................	93	93⅜

There was comparative quiet in the Hannibal and St. Joseph affair today. The new issue of stock was not again tendered for delivery on contracts in the old Stock, and about 7,200 shares of the latter were bought in under the rule, at the Stock Exchange, at 2½ P. M., at 45½@46 ⅌ cent.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,864,556; amount marketed, $3,090,539.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ON THEIR OWN MERITS

THE 7-30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

have sold to the extent of many millions, and they have now taken their place among the solid and favorite securities of the country.

This is because the bonds are based upon the amplest security, being a FIRST AND ONLY mortgage upon the Railroad, and in addition upon 23,000 Acres of Land to EVERY MILE OF ROAD.

At the Government price of $2 50 per acre, these lands are worth $125,000,000, while their more correct value, taking the average at which other Railroad Companies have sold their lands, is OVER THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The Bonds, FREE FROM UNITED STATES TAX, are issued in the following denominations:

$100 } 500 } 1,000 } Coupon. $100 } 500 } 1,000 } 5,000 } 10,000 } Registered.

And are at all times interchangeable at the office of the Company, or through the Fiscal Agents, without charge.

They are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX, have THIRTY YEARS to run, are offered at par and interest in Currency, and will permanently yield a large interest income in Gold.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., offer for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. GOLD BONDS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax, interest payable in New-York April and October, coupons registered. Two hundred and thirty-six miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a land grant of eleven hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in the State of Michigan, worth from ten to twelve million dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of eight millions remains unsold, and the price has been advanced to ninety-six per cent. and accrued interest.

☞THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Demand light; sales of White State at $7 75; Amber at $7 25; Western Spring at $6 75@$7 25; Amber, $7 25@$7 50; White, $7@$8 50. Wheat moderate demand and firm; sales of 600 bushels White Michigan at $1 68; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth Spring at $1 41. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye nominal at 90c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. Barley quiet; sales of Canada at 90c.@95c.; Western, 90c.@85c. Seeds in fair demand; Timothy, $3 50@$3 60; Clover, $9@$9 40. Provisions unchanged. Cattle—Receipts, 768 head, making total for the week 5,307 head, or 312 cars, against 328 cars for last week; market strong and active, rates being fully sustained; sales of 611 Head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,162 lbs. to 1,366 lbs., at $5 75@$6 65; 15 head Michigans, ranging from 1,106 lbs. to 1,268 lbs., at $5@$5 75. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; market firm and active; sales of 274 head Canada Sheep, averaging 108 lbs., at $6; 65 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 102 lbs., at $7 25; 80 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 82 lbs., at $7; 343 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 74 to 82 lbs., at $6@$6 50. Hogs—Receipts, 923 head; market firm and buyers holding off some for lower prices; sales of 730 head at $4 50@$4 75 for light, and $5 for prime heavy.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—FLOUR active; sales of best Minnesota at $6 50@$7; sales liberal on both local and shipping accounts. Wheat in speculative demand and prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25¾; seller March, $1 26¾. Corn steady at 40¾c.@40½c. for No. 2 Mixed; 40c. for Ear. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye higher and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 72½c.@73c. for strictly fresh; seller March, 72c. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates; sales of No. 2 Spring at 58¾c.@59c.; seller March, 59c. Pork in good demand at $12 35@$12 40; seller March, $12 45@$12 50. Lard in good demand at $8 87½@$8 80; seller March, $8 85. Meats of all kinds in improved demand and firm. Hams, in pickle, 8¾c.@9½c. Hogs in fair demand, but at lower rates, at $4 15@$4 75; Dressed Hogs quiet and steady at $5; Hogs packed to date, 1,114,000. Cattle dull and unchanged, owing to lack of transportation. Whisky nominal at 86½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 34@$1 34½; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 73. Corn steady at 41¾c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 at 38c. Barley firm at 70c. for No. 2 Spring. Rye firm at 77c. for No. 2. Whisky dull and unchanged. Tobacco steady. Hemp and Bagging dull. Provisions nominally unchanged Pork held at $13 for packed lots. Dry-salted Meats held at 5c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Hogs quiet at $4@$4 50. Cattle firm at $3 25 for Texan; $4@$4 50 for Feeders; and $4 87½@$6 for fat Oxen and shipping Steers. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—FLOUR steady. Wheat steady. Corn steady at 46c.@47c. Rye steady at 90c.@93c. Oats steady. Barley steady. Butter in improved demand at unchanged prices. Pork dull and nominal at $13. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 9c.@9¼c.; country Kettle sold at 9c. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Shoulders at 5c., Clear Rib Sides at 6¼c., Clear Sides at 6¾c.; 300,000 lbs. of Clear Rib Sides were sold at 6½c., seller March. Bacon firm and in fair demand for Sides, at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Shoulders dull at 6⅛c. Live Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 50@$4 90. Whisky quiet and weak at 87c.

Louisville, Feb. 16.—TOBACCO firmer and more active. Bagging quiet but firm. Flour firm and active at $6 75 for Family Extra. Corn sold at 60c. for shelled and sacked. Wheat firm at $1 60@$1 70. Oats sold at 52c. Rye firm at 92c. Provisions firm. Meats in good demand. Pork sold at $13 50 for round lots. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c.; Plain, 11¼c. Bacon active; sales of Shoulders at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Lard in fair demand at 9¾c.@10¼c. Whisky steady at 87c.

New-Orleans, Feb. 16.—COTTON firm; in good demand; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; net receipts, 3,121 bales; gross, 3,625 bales; exports to Havre, 4,210 bales; to Antwerp, 2,260 bales; to Cork, 1,200 bales; to Hamburg, 200 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 249,740 bales; net receipts of the week, 40,452 bales; gross, 43,574 bales; exports to Liverpool, 9,082 bales; to Havre, 12,192 bales; to Barcelona, 2,834 bales; to Bremen, 1,678 bales; to Hamburg, 1,208 bales; to Cork, 5,930 bales; to Baltic ports, 3,905 bales; to Antwerp, 2,260 bales; coastwise, 3,297 bales; sales of the week, 24,000 bales.

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 16.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, and held at $1 55 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn held higher; sales 1,400 bushels at 69c.@70c. Barley held at $1@$1 05 for Canada. Rye quiet; Western 80c. Corn Meal—$1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-Feed firm; Shorts, $25; Ship-stuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. Highwines—89½c. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

Milwaukee, Feb. 16.—FLOUR quiet and weak. Wheat steady at $1 27¾ for No. 1; $1 25 for No. 2. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 32½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 40½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye advanced and in fair demand, at 73c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 59c. Live Hogs steady at $4 10@$4 35. Pork quiet and weak at $12 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat.

Toledo, Feb. 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and a shade better; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 58; Amber Michigan, $1 50½@$1 51. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull at 43c. for No. 1. Dressed Hogs steady at $5 35. Clover-seeds steady at $5 70. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

Savannah, Feb. 16.—COTTON in good demand; holders firm; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 963 bales; exports to the continent, 40 bales; coastwise, 239 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 75,570 bales; net receipts of the week, 8,823 bales; exports to Great Britian, 4,323 bales; to the continent, 2,040 bales; to France, 2,947 bales; coastwise, 3,835 bales; sales of the week, 7,000 bales.

Mobile, Feb. 16.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 1,812 bales; gross, 1,816 bales; exports to Barcelona, 1,166 bales; coastwise, 1,733 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 65,446 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,391 bales; gross, 10,395 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,619 bales; to Barcelona, 1,166 bales; coastwise, 4,691 bales; sales of the week, 4,500 bales.

Charleston, Feb. 16.—COTTON steadier; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 875 bales; exports coastwise, 1,257 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 30,196 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,696 bales; gross, 5,696 bales; exports coastwise, 5,528 bales; sales of the week, 1,800 bales.

Galveston, Feb. 16.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 19¾c.; net receipts, 511 bales; exports, coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,817 bales; net receipts of the week, 6,989 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,006 bales; coastwise, 2,110 bales; to the Continent, 2,114 bales; sales of the week, 2,500 bales.

Detroit, Feb. 16.—WHEAT steady at 62½c. for Extra; $1 57¾ for No. 1 White; $1 48 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 50c. Oats in good demand at 40c. Clover-seed at $5 60. Dressed Hogs at $5 35@$5 40.

Cleveland, Feb. 16.—WHEAT dull but strong; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 58; No. 2 held at $1 50. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—Refined quiet and rather dull at 20c.; Crude dull and lower at $4 60@$4 65.

Memphis, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Market bare. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 58c. Oats dull and lower at 54c.@57c. Bulk Meats are active and higher at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 7½c. for Clear Sides. Lard dull and nominal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 16—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 88⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92¼c. for money, 92⅜c. for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; 5-20s, 1862, 91¾; 1865s, 92¼; 1867s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 88⅜.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Rentes, 56f. 75c. The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,600,000f. during the week.

Liverpool, Feb. 16—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and 12,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 535,000 bales, including 168,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 84,000 bales, including 38,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 7,000 quarters, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is 420,000 bales, including 203,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 59s. ⅌ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause dullness. Bacon—Short Rib Middles, 33s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 16⅜d.@17d. Spirits Turpentine, 57s.

London, Feb. 16—5 P. M.—Sperm-oil buoyant at £97@£100 ⅌ cwt. Whaleoil, £37 10. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

Antwerp, Feb. 16.—Petroleum, 46½f. for American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks........	1	Cut-meats, pks........	1,929
Cotton, bales..........	7,729	Lard, pks..............	1,298
Beans, bbls............	3	Lard, kegs............	20
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	30	Tallow, pks............	103
Eggs, bbls............	1,426	Grease, pks............	70
Flour, bbls............	3,388	Stearine, pks..........	55
Corn, bushels..........	48,060	Butter, pks............	2,379
Oats, bushels..........	6,450	Cheese, pks............	643
Barley, bushels........	12,000	Molasses, (N. O.,) bbls	1,589
Grass-seed, bags......	1,690	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	245
Corn-meal, bbls........	200	Pecans, pks............	125
Corn-meal, bags........	426	Spelter, pieces........	306
B. E. Peas, bags......	100	Skins, bales..........	1
Hides, No..............	617	Starch, pks............	1,370
Hides, bdls............	876	Tea, pks..............	985
Leather, sides........	4,815	Tobacco, hhds........	60
Hemp, bales............	6	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	744
Moss, bales............	100	Sumac, bags..........	116
Resin, bbls............	6,690	Whisky, bbls..........	1,028
Pea-nuts, bags........	800	Oil-cake, pks..........	555
Beef, pks..............	240	Dressed Hogs, No....	2,760
Pork, pks..............	1,129		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—62 pks. Furs, 54 seroons Bark, 197 bags Silver-ore, 10 cases Potash Salt, 70 bales Tobacco, 1,612 bales Cotton, 435 bales Leather, 136 cases Rubber, 130 boxes Bacon, 1 Press, 14,900 bushels Wheat, 626 bags Clover-seed, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 1 tierce Tobacco, 10 bbls. Jeweler's Sweeps, 100 bales Hops.

By the bark *Fingal*, for Liverpool—60 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 723 bbls. Petroleum, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,367 bbls. Residuum.

By the bark *Theo. Voss*, for London—1,861 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Fontenaye*, for London—7,965 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark *Stanley*, for London—14,992 bushels Wheat, 125 boxes Ham, 20 bbls. Pork, 800 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Stefanino*, for Penarth Roads and orders—31,650 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Templar*, for Rotterdam—41,164 bushels Rye.

By the bark *Hilda*, for Marseilles—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 3,967 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Agnes*, for Angier—939 tons Coal, 10,000 cases Petroleum.

By the brig *Tally Ho*, for Trinidad—2,305 Shooks, 4 sets Hoops, 30 kegs Nails, 2 casks Chalk, 40 bbls. Flour, 1,735 lbs. Ham, 200 reams Paper, 50 cases Coal-oil, 10 cases Tobacco, 1,920 lbs. Lard, 32,000 Hoops.

By the bark *E. A. Cochran*, for Cardenas—580 Empty Hogsheads, 60 Empty Tierces.

By the bark *Sa Staples*, for Cardenas—916 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig *Spring Bird*, for Maracaibo—490 bags Flour, 28 bbls. Beef, 600 lbs. Butter, 1,709 lbs. Ham, 4 kegs Nails, 14 bales Domestics, 6 boxes Sewing-machines, 63 cases Kerosene, 1,500 lbs. Lard, 258 lbs. Cheese, 200 lbs. Codfish, 100 pks. Paper.

And from Philadelphia, for Cork for orders, bark *Germania*—252,172 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $8 75@$9 25 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been in pretty fair request and held with firmness. We quote: Common Pale at $6 75@$7 50; North River Hard, $11 25@$12; Jersey, $9 25@$10; Croton, $12@$15; *Philadelphia* Front, $32@$35; Bath, $24 ⅌ thousand.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at $1 75 for Rosendale, and $4 50 for Portland, ⅌ bbl.

COCOA—Has been quoted firmer, including Maracaibo at 32c.@35c.; Caracas, 15c.@18c.; Guayaquil, 11½c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond. The inquiry, however, has been moderate.

COAL—Continues very quiet at wholesale, with Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal quoted at $12; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 25@$5 50 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been unusually dull, and values have been more or less nominal. Holders have been willing sellers at late rates, but buyers have been very reserved in their bids; 1,816 bags, (balance of cargo,) by the *Foreningen*, to arrive at New-Orleans, were reported sold on private terms. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee nominally thus: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 23c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20½c.; Laguavra, 19c.@20½c.; Rio, in lots, 16¼c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20½c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Singapore, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Manila, 19c.@20c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18½c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14½c.@14¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite active at a further advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 4,494 bales for early delivery, (of which 79 bales were to arrive,) including 1,444 bales to shippers, 1,811 bales to spinners, 89 bales to speculators and 1,150 bales in transit. Also, for forward delivery, 16,000 bales, (6,000 bales last evening, and 10,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 300 bales at 22 5-16c., notice on 24th; 500 bales at 22⅜c.; March, 900 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 800 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22½c.; April, 500 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 300 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c.; May, 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 700 bales at 23¼c.; June, 100 bales at 23½c. And today, for February, 100 bales at 22⅜c.; March, 500 bales at 22 9-16c., 700 bales at 22⅝c., 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 1,400 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22 11-16c., 1,400 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c.; April, 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23 3-16c., 600 bales at 23¼c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 500 bales at 23¼c., 400 bales 23 3-16c., 600 bales at 23¼c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c.; April, 100 bales at 23 7-16c., and May, 100 bales at 23 9-16c., together; May, 200 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 400 bales at 23½c.; June, 400 bales at 23½c., 400 bales at 23⅝c.; July, 100 bales at 23⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.19c.; March, 22.44c.; April, 22.90c.; May, 23.14c.; June, 23.25c. The receipts at this port today were 7,729 bales Middling, 2,137 bales from Galveston, 166 bales from Wilmington, 3,302 bales from New-Orleans, 1,386 bales from Norfolk, 738 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 9,392 bales, and for the week were 88,260 bales, against 85,274 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,089,392 bales, against 2,645,703 bales same time in 1870-1. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.........	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Ordinary.	21⅜	21⅜	22	22⅛
Low Middling..	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	23⅛
Middling.........	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23¾
Good Middling.	23⅞	24	24⅜	24½

Liverpool.

	—Week ending— Feb. 16, '72. Bales.	Feb. 17, '71. Bales.
Sales of the week..................	58,000	61,590
Of which exporters took........	6,000	10,000
Of which speculators took......	12,000	3,000
Total import of week..............	84,000	105,584
Of which American..............	38,000	161,212
Total stock........................	535,000	750,820
Of which American..............	168,000	400,350
Actual export......................	9,000	8,548
Amount afloat......................	....	409,950
Of which American..............	....	295,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Feb. 17, 1871, 7¼d. Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Feb. 16, 1871, 15⅛c.

FISH—The main inquiry has been for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel. Prices have been well supported. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17 50; No. 2 do., $9@$12 50; No. 3 do., $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 25 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, in part for export, at hardening prices, on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. standard Extra State, to arrive, at $6 75 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in good request and on the advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls. at $6 30@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 30@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 10@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 400 bbls. A sale of 13 tons State Buckwheat Flour was reported at $3 40 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been quoted about steady on a more active business, in good part for shipment; sales, 11,000 boxes, part at $2 50 ⅌ box. Currants have been offered more freely, and quoted easier, on a restricted trade, at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds dull. We quote Layer Raisins at $2 50 ⅌ box; Valentia Raisins, 11¾c.@12c.; Currants, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19c.; Figs, 10½c.@16½c.; Turkish Prunes, 9c.@9½c.; Brazil Nuts, 7¼c.@7½c.; Dates, 6c.@6½c.; Filberts, 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50@$9 ⅌ case; Sardines, 21½c.@22c., currency, ⅌ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted firm but less active, the advance in ocean freights operating against the export movement. The offerings have been on a restricted scale, and the principal holders have been quite confident in their views, especially on strictly prime samples of Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at $1 60 for No. 1 Duluth Spring, in store; $1 62 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store, (for milling;) $1 63½ for prime do., delivered; $1 57½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 56 for fair No. 2 Chicago, in store; $1 67½@$1 75 for White Western, in store and afloat; $1 62½@$1 70 for Red Ohio and Pennsylvania, in store and afloat.... Corn has been in very good demand, partly for shipment, and prime dry samples have been quoted firm on reduced offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,600 bushels at 71c.@73c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 72½c.@73c. for good to prime samples, delivered; 74c. for old and new mixed Western, afloat; 78c. (nominally) for choice old mixed Western, in store; 72c.@74c. for Yellow and White Western; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Southern, mainly at 72c. for damp, 77c. for dry straw-color and white do., ⅌ bushel. ....Rye has been dull at old figures; prime offered sparingly; Western and State, 95c.@97c. ⅌ bushel.... Barley has been moderately inquired for at about former rates; sales, 19,000 bushels at $1 15 for choice Canada West, (Bay;) $1 for four-rowed State, and 80c., in part, for two-rowed do.... Barley-malt dull, but quoted steady; 2,500 bushels State and Western were reported sold at $1@$1 07½ ⅌ bushel.... Oats have been in less confident request, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels at 53½c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 54c. afloat; 52c. for do. in store; 55c.@56½c. for White Western and Ohio, the latter for very choice, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been strong in price, on much lighter offerings, in view of the recent free sales, but have been comparatively quiet. Sales 250 bales Bags, by the *Edith Warren*, at 12c., gold, in bond; 100 bales do., by the *Arminta*, on private terms.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in rather better request at from $1 20@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 65 for local use ⅌ 100 lbs.; Clover Hay, 50c.@90c. Straw has been in slack demand at from 50c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull but steady on the basis of our quotations. We quote: American at $150@$160 for Undressed, and $230@$260 for Dressed ⅌ ton; Russian, $225, gold, ⅌ ton; Manila, 13c.@13¼c.; Sisal, 11c.@11¼c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3⅜c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted stronger on a good inquiry, particularly for prime stock, the offerings of which have been light; sales, 5,000 Buenos Ayres at 27¼c., gold; 5,000 Montevideo, (to arrive,) 1,600 Dry Texas, 1,000 Dry-salted Atakapo, and 500 Western Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Desirable lots of 1871 crop have been very scarce and wanted, but the extreme rates asked have been against business. Other growths have been gaining in favor with buyers, and have been more confidently held. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@65c., the latter rate for extra fine; Crop of 1870 at 20c.@25c., and older growths at 9c.@20c., ⅌ lb; Old Californias, 12c.@30c.; English, 60c.@65c.; Belgians, 50c.@55c.; Bavarians, 55c.@75c. ⅌ lb. The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal* says: "Not in many years have the Hops been bought up as closely as they are at this time; very few, and they mostly of an inferior quality, remain in the hands of the growers. Good 'Seconds' of '71 are worth in the country from 47c.@52c." Mr. Emmet Wells reports receipts of domestic for the week of 384 bales; and imports of foreign, same time, 410 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in moderate request within our previous range as to values.

LEATHER—The dealings have been up to a fair average. Light weight stock has been quoted a shade higher, and offered sparingly.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been steady, though not active; 200,000 lbs. sold at 28¼c., cash, ⅌ lb.... Iron has been generally quiet, with values quoted more or less nominal, on the basis of $40@$41 for Glengarnock Pig, and $38@$39 for Eglinton do.; sales, 300 tons Eglinton Pig on private terms, and 2,000 tons Crane at $37, at furnace.... Lead, Spelter and Zinc dull at old rates.... Pig-tin has been inactive and quoted cheaper, including Straits at 36c. and English at 35¼c., gold. Tin Plates have been held with confidence, but have been without much animation; 1,000 boxes 14 by 20 Coke sold at $9 50, gold.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been firm and in fair demand, on reduced offerings; sales, 594 bbls., in lots, at 56c.@61c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign neglected.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, but quoted steady, on the basis of $4 65@$4 75 for common to good strained.... Tar quiet at unchanged figures.... Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, at 84½c.@85c., closing strong at 85c. ⅌ gallon, showing a better market.

OILS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Linseed at strong and buoyant prices; an outside lot of 5,000 gallons was sold at 83c. A very moderate call for other kinds was reported at about our quoted rates. We quote: Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 53@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter at 75c.@85c.; Red-oil at 48c.; do. Saponified, 55c.@56c.; Linseed-oil at 87c.@88c., in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 57c.@56c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 50c.@52c.; Yellow, 58c.@62c.; White, 68c.@73c., ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet at about former figures for refined.... Refined for early delivery here quoted at 22c.@22½c.... Refined in cases quoted at 28c.@28½c.... Crude at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ gallon. ....Shipping Crude at 16c.@16½c. Naphtha nominal. ....Creek figures unaltered; Upper Road, $3 75@$3 77½; Lower, $3 82½@$3 85 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted very little attention from buyers for early delivery; prices have been quoted about steady for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of only 125 bbls. at $13 37½ for old Western Mess, $14 for new Mess, and $12 for new Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light, and prices have been quoted weaker; sales, 750 bbls. new Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller February, at $14 05; 250 bbls., seller April, at $14 25, and 250 bbls., seller July, at $14 50, ⅌ bbl. A number of contracts were exchanged on the basis of the market rates.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at 6¼c.@6¾c. for City, and at 5¼c.@5½c. for Western, ⅌ lb.... Cut-meats have been in fair demand at 8¾c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 188 tcs. Pickled Hams at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 15,000 lbs. Light Bellies (averaging 11 lbs.,) at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.... Bacon has been in moderate demand and held with confidence: sales, 1,825 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 25 boxes Cumberland at 7c., 150 boxes Short Rib at 7¼c., and 100 boxes Long Cut Hams at 9½c.; for last half of March, delivery here, 250 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c., and for February and March delivery at Chicago, 1,300 boxes Shoulders at 4¼c.... Lard has been quoted rather stronger on a fair inquiry, and rather scant offerings of strictly prime samples. Sales have been reported of 1,470 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@9⅝c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for very good to choice Western Steam; 9⅝c.@9¾c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9¾c. for City; 9½c.@9⅝c. for No. 1, and 9⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a limited trade reported at less buoyant prices: sales, 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller 30 days, on private terms; 250 tcs. do., to arrive in March, at 9⅝c.; and 500 tcs. do., seller May, at 10c.... Beef has been in pretty fair request, at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 195 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $25 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams have been less active at $22@$26, as the extremes, chiefly at $24@$26 for Good to Fancy; sales, 170 bbls.... The receipts of Butter gain on the demand, which is mainly local, and for job lots of selections of the better makes, with some call from Eastern and Southern buyers, and now and then an odd export bid. Prices are generally weak, and, on grades off the choicest qualities, quite irregular. Full lines are difficult to place. Holders seem more accommodating, but do not appear to be willing to yield as much as purchasers claim of concessions, and of wholesale trade there is scarcely any to report.... There has been a moderate jobbing call for the finer makes of Cheese at our previous quotations, which show no remarkable changes. The general market, however, is tame. Shippers are buying very sparingly.

RICE—Has been firm, and in request in a jobbing way, including Carolina at $8 25@$9 for fair to choice. Rangoon at $6 75@$7 25; and Patna at $7 37½@$7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been more sought after, including Turk's Island, 40c., Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps, at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c.; Coarse at 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, yet held with increased confidence at 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a fair call noted for Clover-seed at, however, a shade easier prices; sales, 1,650 bags at 10¼c.@10½c. for Indiana and Michigan; 10c. for Ohio and mixed; and on private terms for (500 bags) State. Calcutta Linseed has been firm, but quiet. Other kinds neglected. We quote: Timothy at $3 62½@$4; Flax, $1 90@$2; Calcutta Linseed at $2 50@$2 55, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in rather better request, in a jobbing way, including Castile at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 2, 6¾c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet but steady. Goat have been in fair request and firm.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quoted about steady, but has been wholly lifeless. The offerings of stock have been comparatively moderate, at the ruling figures. Sales, 73 hhds. about good Refining Cuba at 9⅜c.; 14 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 11¼c.; and (previous to arrival, but not before reported,) 430 hhds. and 352 boxes Centrifugal, on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9¼c.; good do. at 9⅜c.@9½c.; prime do. at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅝c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@9⅞c. Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.@8¾c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars in generally light demand at from 10¾c.@12¾c. as the extremes. Extra B and C Sugars are comparatively scarce and are wanted at 11½c.@11¾c., respectively.

TALLOW, &c.—The inquiry for Tallow has been quite moderate at about previous prices. Stearine has attracted more attention, and prime samples have been quoted firmer. Sales have been quoted since our last of 86,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¼c. for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime; also 315 hhds. and tcs. prime Stearine, chiefly to arrive, at 9¼c.@9½c., and 230 pks. Grease at 7½c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair request at former figures; sales, 250 hhds. at 7½c.@12c.; Seed Leaf dull; 100 cases, in lots, sold at 20c.@55c.... Of Havana, 700 bales were placed at 95c.@$1 10; and of Yara, 25 bales I and II cut on private terms.

WOOL—A fair inquiry has been noted for Domestic Fleece and Pulled, the offerings of which have been very meagre, and generally at prices above the views of buyers, thus impeding business. Foreign has been pretty freely dealt in, particularly Cape, Mestiza and East India, and prices have favored sellers in most instances.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at 91½c. ⅌ gallon. Market dull.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been extremely dull. Room has been scarce, particularly by steam; and higher rates have been claimed, checking the outward movement of produce. The inquiry for accommodation has been on a restricted scale. In the way of charters, business has been unusually dull in the local market. Ship-owners have been claiming full rates. There has been but little call for vessels for the Petroleum or Grain trades. From the outports we hear of less activity, with rates quoted about steady.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 460 pks. Lard and Bacon, by sail, at 17s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tallow, by do., on private terms; 200 boxes Bacon and 160 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 25s. ⅌ ton. For Grain, there were bids reported of 6d. by sail, and 6¾d. by steam, ⅌ bushel.... For London, by sail, 4,500 bushels Corn, at 5½d., 7,800 bushels do., by steam, at 6d. ⅌ 56 lbs.; 500 bags Clover-seed, by do., at 25s. ⅌ ton; and 75 bales Hops, by do., at ½d. ⅌ lb.... For Bristol, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon at 21s. 3d. ⅌ ton.... The Resin reported for Glasgow, yesterday, should have been by sail.... For Bremen, 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton.... For the German Baltic, a German bark, 462 tons, and another, 494 tons, (both to arrive,) each with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.... For Bilboa, a British brig, 277 tons, rumored with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., was chartered before arrival, and previously reported.... For Cardenas, an American bark, 301 tons, with empty hhds. at $1 each.... For New-York an American bark with 675 hhds. Sugar, reported from Key Frances, at $5 25; a British brig, 457 tons, with 700 hhds. do. from do. at $5; an American schooner, 508 tons, with 800 hhds. do., from do., at $5; a British schooner with 350 hhds. Molasses, reported from Havana, at $3 25 ⅌ 110 gallons; a British brig, 208 tons, with 300 hhds. Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $3.... For Baltimore an American brig, 232 tons, with about 1,200 boxes Sugar, reported from Havana, at $1.... For a port north of Hatteras, a British brig, 266 tons, with 430 hhds. Sugar from Sagua, at $5 25.... For New-Orleans, an American schooner, 296 tons, reported with 450 hhds. Molasses from Sagua, at $4 25 ⅌ 110 gallons.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

The commencement of Lent has reduced the trade in Live Stock to an unusually small compass. On yesterday forenoon one car of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards; ten cars more, due, did not arrive on time, therefore trade was null. On yesterday afternoon, and on this forenoon at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was small at fair rates. quality ranged from common to good; prices from 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; weights from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt., generally on estimate weight. Milch Cows continue dull at our last quotations. Sheep firm but not brisk, from 7¼c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Hogs only moderate. Live Hogs from 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6¾c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed slow, from 5¾c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 76 steers, Illinois choice Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; also 64 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 93 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. C. Khon sold for self 200 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 to 8½ cwt. M. Goldschmitt sold for self 141 Steers, Missouris, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; also 66 Steers, Texans, good for such like, and grazed in Illinois, from 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong. Schuster & Louderbeck sold for N. Morris 95 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris, 29 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle but fat, at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.]

Kase & Houver sold 59 Sheep, average weight ⅌ head 90 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 50 Sheep, average weight 110 lbs. ⅌ head at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 148 Sheep, average weight 103 lbs. ⅌ head, at $8 56 ⅌ cwt.; 140 Sheep, average weight 105 lbs. ⅌ head, at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 258 Sheep, weight 24,280 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 707 Sheep, weight 58,630 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 65 Sheep, weight 4,810 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 350 Sheep, weight 29,420 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 308 Sheep, weight 31,280 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 407 Sheep, weight 40,210 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

During the past week, Judd & Buckingham sold 3,120 Sheep; average price ⅌ head, $3 65c.; range of prices, 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. for common Sheep, from 7¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. for good Sheep. At same yard, Lerch & Barnes sold for past week, 2,934 Sheep; average price ⅌ head, $7 47.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and on this forenoon: 640 head of horned Cattle, 3,127 Sheep, 1,521 Hogs, with 20 cars due.

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LEE & SHEPARD
PUBLISH THIS WEEK.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fra Diavolo, (English opera.) Matinée at 2 o'clock. Don Giovanni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Athletic, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2½ o'clock—Popular Concert.

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The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
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☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The *Tribune* printed yesterday three columns of City advertisements, without authority of any kind, and well knowing that it is practising an imposition upon the tax-payers. If this is not cheating, what else will you call it? And yet it pretends to be horrified at a man drawing about two thousand dollars a year as commissions on public printing. The *Tribune* is now defrauding the City at the rate of about fifty thousand dollars a year, by publishing Tammany advertisements which nobody reads, and which nobody has authority to order to be printed.

When Gen. Grant became President, a $100 United States bond was worth $82 72 in gold; it is now worth $101 in gold. This advance has added to the value of the bonds, largely held by those who loaned their money to their country in the darkest days of the war, $338,017,411. Is the Democratic Party likely to do better than this?

If Mr. Greeley had not lent his own name to lure depositors to the Bowling-green Savings Bank, would he be so anxious to cover up Hank Smith's frauds?

The Subcommittee of the Legislature, consisting of Messrs. Tobey, Aitken and Babcock, appointed to examine into the charges against Superintendent Miller, has resumed its sessions at Underwriters' Hall. This Committee, under the highly able and impartial chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Tobey, of Essex County, has earned public approval and gratitude by the manner in which the investigation has been conducted. They have never lost sight of their judicial responsibilities, and their sessions have been free from any exhibition of special pleading on the part of members of the Committee. The evidence elicited yesterday, is, as will be seen, exceedingly damaging to Miller, and as more of the same kind will, it is understood, be forthcoming, there is fair prospect of as strong a case as we have ever urged, being perfected against the Insurance Superintendent. Charges for examining companies, in some cases six times, and in others three times greater than those demanded by Miller's predecessors, or by Superintendents in other States, make a pretty strong count in the indictment which may be expected to follow the close of the present investigation.

Supposing Hank Smith supported the Administration, and was not a follower of Fenton's—would Mr. Greeley attempt to shield him as he does now? Would he not rather be seized with one of his fits of honesty, and "show up" the President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank?

The Prospects of the New Charter.

The Committee of Seventy's Charter was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Assembly by a majority of four, out of 110 members voting. Out of twenty-nine Democrats present and voting, five voted in favor of the third reading, and twenty-four against it. Out of eighty-one Republicans present, twenty-nine voted against the third reading, and fifty-two in its favor. Sixty-five votes—or a majority of the whole—will be required to put the charter on its final passage in the House. It, therefore, becomes a question of serious interest to the people of New-York whether, presuming that the fifty-seven of yesterday's division remain solid in supporting the charter, there can be found among the seventeen absentees another eight votes in favor of the charter. The Assembly consists at present of 127 members—W. M. Ely, of Broome, having died since the opening of the session. The names not appearing in the vote on the third reading, comprise two Democrats and fifteen Republicans, the latter being the following members: Messrs. D. L. Babcock, W. Lewis, Jr., Griffin, Tobey, Wyman, E. D. White, Peck, J. H. Babcock, Dykeman, D. Tompkins, Greenhalgh, Marcy, Knettles, Wells and Yeomans. Of course, it is quite possible that the fifty-two members who supported Mr. Alvord in his motion for delay do not represent a perfectly solid opposition to the charter. Mr. Tilden, for example, who has, throughout, shown a disposition to discuss the charter in a fair spirit, would not, we should imagine, care to rank as an uncomprising opponent of a measure which has the support of the intelligent portion of both political parties. Messrs. Foley and Houghton, of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth City Districts, were elected on the Reform platform, and have hitherto voted against factional legislation for the City. We should expect to see them recede from their present attitude of opposition to the charter, when it becomes a question of its final passage in the Assembly. The same remark applies to Mr. Whitbeck, who is the only Republican member from the City—besides Mr. Twombly—who voted against the third reading. The latter gentleman appears so regularly on the same side with his former enemies, the Tammany Democrats, that a similar expectation cannot be expressed about him.

There is, it thus appears, room for a good deal of speculation about the prospects of the charter in the Lower House of the Legislature. It must be perfectly clear, however, even to the most sanguine, that its final passage cannot be counted on with any perfect certainty. The matter is of too vital import for the citizens of New-York to be left to chance or personal caprice. There must be another audible and unmistakable expression of public opinion on the subject. The politicians of both parties have had the ear of the Legislature often enough during the session. Members at Albany must now have a demonstration of what the great and influential mass of the public of New-York have to say about it. Once again, it must be clearly shown that nine out of every ten men in this City are united in the belief that the unpartisan victory of November can only be fitly crowned by the adoption of the unpartisan charter of the Committee of Seventy. The recess of the Legislature, which begins on Monday, can be turned to good account by holding another mass-meeting, at which the sense of the people can be had on the charter, and their judgment recorded for the benefit of all faltering or unfaithful representatives of the cause of reform at Albany. The Committee of Seventy have, hitherto, shown a proper appreciation of the exact time for evoking popular sentiment in regard to their work. We trust they will not fail to see that it has again arrived.

The people are fully resolved that the question of the good government of New-York shall be no longer bandied about at Albany to suit the caprice or the self-interest of members of the Legislature. The existing charter has been tried and found wanting, and any tinkering of its provisions, such as Mr. Alvord advocated yesterday, will not satisfy this community. The radical principle of the new charter—that of minority representation—is admirably fitted to prevent in the future the formation of any such corrupt and tyrannical political combinations as have robbed us in the past. The friends of the charter have sustained the constitutionality of this principle by the opinion of one of the highest legal authorities on this class of questions. Its opponents have only carped and clamored about it, without bringing a single valid argument to show that cumulative voting deprives anybody of his rights. The citizens of New-York are perfectly able to rate the opposition to the charter at its proper worth, and an emphatic testimony to their judgment in this matter cannot be too soon elicited.

Facts for Consideration.

"If the *Tribune* hears of any other cases of the sort, and can fasten the charges by reasonable proof, they will be published. And we shall take especial pleasure in aiding to expose and send to State Prison any one belonging to our side of the house in whose pockets any stolen money can be found."

The above characteristic piece of "brag" is from the *Tribune* of yesterday.

It has suited the *Tribune* latterly to try and recover a little of its lost ground by making loud pretensions of reform, and boasting of the terrible way in which it means to destroy evil-doers. When there was real hard work to be done in the way of reform, the *Tribune* stood out of the field. It screeched out to Hall and Connolly to bring an action for libel against the Times, and in return for the Corporation advertisements which Sweeny gave it—in recognition of which favor it called him a man of "towering spirit"—it endeavored to shield the Ring thieves until the loud cries of "stop my paper" from its subscribers frightened it from its course.

Now it is a "reformer." Judge Barnard having attacked one of its editors, it "goes for" Judge Barnard. But its zeal is instantly quenched when one of its own bosom friends is called up for judgment. The above paragraph, quoted from its columns, is one of those frequent statements of the *Tribune* which are put forward with the full knowledge that they are false.

The *Tribune* says: "We shall take especial pleasure in aiding to expose and send to State Prison any one belonging to our side of the house in whose pockets any stolen money can be found."

Of course, a quibble may be raised upon the above paragraph. You must, to convict a *Tribune* rogue, actually find the stolen money in his pocket. It would not be sufficient, for instance, to find it hidden in his bed! Now there is Hank Smith's case. He is on the *Tribune* "side of the house." It is proved beyond all doubt that the bank of which he was President failed because of the dishonesty of its managers. Large sums of money were entered in the books as lent to persons who have no existence. Other sums were lent to friends of Hank Smith's, and have never been returned. The sum of **$238,564 70** has been stolen from the bank: and Hank Smith was President.

Yet against Hank Smith the *Tribune* has not one word to say.

Hank Smith is one of the Commissioners of Police—the *Tribune* does not ask for his resignation.

Is this justice? How can any paper have the impudence to hold up its head, and call itself a reformer, when it thus shields every rogue who wears its colors—and all the rogues *do* wear its colors?

The "Concessions" of Great Britain.

From the tone of the British Press in regard to the Washington Treaty, it might be supposed that in the three retroactive rules, which the British negotiators admitted as preliminary to arbitration, they had conceded to this country some great privileges or long-cherished rights. We venture to say that ninety-nine out of the hundred Englishmen who are so excited over this matter do not even know what their Government has conceded, or what we claimed as principles of law. These much-talked-of concessions and celebrated "rules," which were to govern the decisions of the Geneva Court, were in truth the simplest rules of international justice and fair dealing, which had always been recognized and acted upon by this country, and which ought to have been acted upon by the British Government. Indeed, many authorities in Great Britain, and many celebrated British Judges, hold that they are principles binding on their own Government as much as on the American. They are, in brief, these: A neutral Government is bound to use "due diligence" to prevent the fitting out or arming any vessel intended to carry on war with a Power with which it is at peace, and to prevent the departure of any such vessel, if it has been prepared within her jurisdiction for such warlike purpose. She is also bound not to permit her ports to be used as a base of naval operations by either belligerent, or in which to augment supplies or recruit men. And, as a consequence, she is required to exercise "due diligence" to prevent a violation by her own subjects of these duties.

These are the famous "concessions" made by the British Government to our own, as the basis of the future decision by the arbitrators. This is what British journalists describe as "eating dirt." They are, in fact, simply concessions to justice and right reason. If they were not the principles of international law which governed the British authorities during our civil war, they ought to have been. They bear fair-dealing and impartiality on their face. They have been acted up to a hundred times by our Government, when their violation would have served the interests of both passion and profit. They require from a neutral, simple and absolute neutrality. That their retroactive power would insure a concession of damages from the Geneva Arbitrators is nothing to us. They are the principles which everywhere and always ought to govern the dealings of neutral Powers with belligerent.

Nor are they principles especially in our interest. They are, in fact, more in favor of belligerent Powers, as they prevent neutral Powers from prolonging the contest. In the coming centuries, Great Britain will probably wage ten wars to our one. It is in the last degree improbable that we shall be entangled in any great war for generations to come. We grow yearly more powerful, and are more and more separated from European struggles. Strict principles of neutrality are a hundred fold more important to Great Britain than to the United States. Indeed, if the present treaty breaks down, and those principles of international law are dropped as binding on neutral Powers, and the whole question remains open, there can be no doubt that Great Britain will be in a far more perilous position than this country. In the first great war into which she may be forced, she will find neutral Powers retorting on her the violation of these principles. It is even among the possibilities that an Administration might hold sway here which, under the feelings of revenge or hostility, might play the part to the other belligerents in American ports, which the British Cabinet did to the rebels in their own ports. Great Britain might find our harbors used as naval bases for expeditions. From them might issue privateers armed, equipped, and manned by Americans; or hostile vessels might sail from them, to be armed just outside of the ports. The naval, financial, and war departments of the enemy of Great Britain might centre here, as those of the rebels did there. We say this is among the possibilities, and would be a fitting return for British neglect or bad faith; but we hope and believe that such a violation of our own principles, and such a gross act of inconsistency with our professions and history, would never be committed. We have no doubt that this Government would be true to honor and justice, whatever its rival had been.

Still, other Powers might not be so scrupulous. In giving up those principles, Great Britain puts a weapon in her enemies' hands. So far from their being a "concession," they are a victory for her own interests. And if the Geneva arbitration be broken up, the greatest loss will be England's, in losing those "rules" contained in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington.

Promises in the Light of Performance.

The Democratic policy just now is as sly as Jo Bagstock's, and about as honest. The party leaders hope by ignoring their own bad reputation and associating with such Republicans as they can get to keep them company, to establish a sort of reflected credit with the people. But they shall not escape in this way. Their professions must be tried by the simple test of facts, and of facts that concern the entire nation.

The chief reliance of the Democracy at present is upon a concerted and continuous appeal to the people on the score of taxation. They claim that the Democratic Party can, if intrusted with power, bring the country back to the good times of small expenditures and low taxes. Let us see whether they were going in that direction when they last had the Government. The last Democratic President was James Buchanan, and, under his Administration, the opposition was in a hopeless minority in the National Legislature. It was powerless to influence the expenditures of the Government, and these were managed, at discretion, by Democratic officers. What was the result? During every year of Buchanan's term there was a deficiency of receipts as compared with expenditures, ranging from seven millions and a half to more than twenty-seven millions, and amounting in four years to over sixty millions. He found twenty millions in the Treasury, and left only two and a half millions, while he left to the country a debt of nearly sixty-five millions. Supposing the Democratic leaders, either in their own name, or skulking under the shelter of some "Liberal" Republican candidate, regain control of the Treasury, what would management like Buchanan's lead to now?

On the other hand, what does the record show regarding the present Administration? It shows that, under its charge the credit of the country has been immensely strengthened. When President Grant entered the White House, a bond of the United States for one hundred dollars was worth in coin only $82 72. Now it is worth $101 in coin, and this difference involves an actual addition to the value of our bonds of over $338,000,000. How has this remarkable advance in the value of bonds been attained? By the steady, unflinching payment of the public debt, amounting, in thirty-five months to nearly three hundred millions—$287,258,310 50. This payment of the debt in its turn saves to the people over seventeen and one-half millions of interest annually. Moreover, while thus strengthening the national credit and lessening the national burdens, the Administration has, with the co-operation of a Republican Congress, abandoned taxes to the amount of nearly two hundred millions of dollars. How does this compare with the record of Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic Party? Does it encourage confidence in the claims of the Democracy to be the best economists in national affairs? Are these facts of a kind that would induce a private individual to change agents?

From Bad to Worse.

Those who imagined that with the departure of Queen Isabella, her lay-figure of a husband and her favorite confessor, the troubles of Spain were beginning to end, must long since have come to a different conclusion. That royal voluptuary left her Kingdom in September, 1868. Spain has, therefore, had two years and a half to turn about and right itself. What has it done with its chance? Within one month of the commencement of the revolution, a reform Ministry was organized with Marshal Serrano as President. It included Señor Sagasta as Minister of the Interior, and Señor Ruiz Zorilla as Minister of Public Works.

Then it was announced that a Cortes, to be elected by every non-criminal Spaniard of twenty-five, should presently be summoned to decide as to the future of the country. Meanwhile, all sorts of liberal reforms were at once to be carried out, monasteries to be suppressed, the Press to be made entirely free, absolute religious freedom permitted. In January, 1869, the Cortes met and determined on having a King. That victim was, however, not so easily caught, *timeo Hispanos et coronam ferentes* being the prevailing sentiment among the eligible candidates. At last a luckless young wight was found, whose passionate papa insisted upon his acceptance of the honor. A nice time this poor young man has of it. His existence since he ascended the throne has alternated between dissolving the Cortes and selecting the Cabinet. To the perpetual worries to which George III. of England was exposed in early life, through the intrigues and squabbles of those about him, the disease of his later life was attributed, and if any monarch ever had a right to go crazy from a similar cause, it is King Amadeus.

The Cortes met on the 22d of January. The Prime Minister, Sagasta, represents the moderate Republican Party. Zorilla, once his colleague in the Provisional Government of 1868-69, but now his fiercest foe, heads the advanced Republicans. After reading the convocatory decree, Sagasta proceeded to defend the Government. Alluding to Cuba, he says that the Government will lend all necessary forces to put down the rebels, and will punish those who foment and encourage the revolt. Great confusion and indications of defeat ensue, and a Republican member exclaims, "Am I to be considered a filibuster because I wish Cuba to be free?" Sagasta concludes by an exhortation to all law-loving people to support the Government. A very strong debate follows. The Minister rises to reply, depending on a clause in the Constitution of the House that Ministers may speak as often as they please. The Opposition will not hear him. The Vice President in the chair supports him. There is tremendous confusion. At last the Government makes the decision as to his being allowed to speak on Cabinet questions. The vote is for the Government 121, against it 172.

The House breaks up; the Minister goes to the poor young King. He seeks Serrano's advice, and the Cortes is dissolved after two days' sitting, and the Ministry retained. So, while the country is hopelessly bankrupt, its lands lying waste, its husbandry a hundred years behind that of others, its people daily growing poorer, and its branches longing to be lopped from such a decaying trunk, the Parliament, which ought to be working day and night to raise the country once more to a decent position in the scale of nations, is given up to partisan squabbles, is summoned and dismissed after two days' sittings, and is doing worse than nothing for the interests of the people. There is not a country in the world today that affords an aspect so truly despicable as Spain.

Judge Waterbury's Letter.

The elaborate communication of Judge Waterbury to the Times, which will be found in another column, reads like a careful pleading in a legal trial. Its length and minuteness are decidedly out of proportion to the incidental allusions to Judge Waterbury which it is designed to refute, and it will strike most of our readers as an intolerable quantity of legal sack lavished upon a very small morsel of journalistic bread. The Times had no intention of attacking Judge Waterbury, and merely referred to him in connection with the sins of Mr. Greeley—for which no right-minded man would be willing to hold Judge Waterbury, or any other man of character and reputation, responsible. The statements made by the Times, and of which Judge Waterbury complains, were that he bore a letter from Mr. Greeley to Mr. Winslow, asking the latter to vote for Tweed's Election law, and that, though at one time an Anti-Tammany Democrat, he supported several of the Ring candidates at the last election.

Judge Waterbury admits that he did take a letter from Mr. Greeley to Mr. Winslow, in which Mr. Winslow was requested to listen to Judge Waterbury's arguments in favor of an Election law. This particular Election law was defeated, at least in the form in which it was presented, but its two most important provisions were incorporated by Tweed into his Election law, which was passed. It thus appears that at least a part, and a very important part, of Tweed's Election law was satisfactory to Judge Waterbury—indeed, was "taken bodily" from the law as originally drafted by him. It does not, then, seem as though he had much reason for resenting the assertion of the Times that the law was acceptable to him.

In regard to the other statement, that Judge Waterbury supported certain of the Ring candidates at the last election, he distinctly admits it. The Times, however, had found no fault with Judge Waterbury, who is certainly a Democrat of the Democrats, for supporting any Democratic candidate who seemed acceptable to him. The reference to his course in the last election was made, not as an attack on him, but simply to refute a shallow pretense made by Mr. Greeley.

The Debate on Sectarian Schools.

The substitute for the ninety-second article of the charter presented by Mr. Brown, and debated on Thursday evening, in the Legislature, is one of great importance to the State, and should be carefully considered before its final adoption. It was, in effect, a provision to forbid all appropriation by the City Government of public moneys to charity schools which are "sectarian, denominational, and not under the supervision and control of the Board of Education."

The origin of many of the charity schools in our City is a matter of history. Owing to the over-crowding of population, and the emigration of a very poor peasantry, thousands of children, it was found, were growing up in our streets utterly uncared for, uneducated, and whose livelihood would evidently consist in preying on the property of our citizens. They were the "little Arabs" of a great city, without settled home, unbefriended, and criminals from a very early age. The astounding evils and damage to both morals and property which began to appear as these young vagrants grew up, at length aroused some of our benevolent citizens to undertake a remedy. This class of youthful vagabonds could not or would not attend our public schools. They were too dirty and ragged, and moreover were obliged to spend portions of every day in their street trades, or were engaged in begging, so that they were too irregular in attendance for the strict rules of the Ward schools. In many cases they had to be sought out by philanthropic persons, in order to attend any kind of school. To meet the wants of this vast and "dangerous class," a class of schools were opened corresponding to the "ragged schools" of London, called in general "industrial schools." For nearly twenty years these humble and useful institutions have been quietly at work, transforming the street-wandering, idle, vagrant, ignorant children of our City into industrious and steady boys and girls, to grow up as independent and honest laborers or mechanics or domestics. No figures can measure the good accomplished among this class by these schools, both in relieving suffering, and in checking crime and diminishing ignorance. They have not in any degree lessened the attendance on the public schools, as their object has been to transmit their more improved and steady children to these institutions, while they draw their pupils from a class who have not attended our free schools.

These industrial schools may be especially described as "unsectarian," since children of all churches and of no church attend them, and the influences employed are industrial and moral, rather than religious. To these schools, certain public appropriations have been made by the City, on the ground that they were meeting an evil not reached by the public schools, and that they checked crime and pauperism. It is doubtful if, without these appropriations, they could have been sustained.

But alongside of this bestowment of the public moneys, which few would object to, the Roman Catholic interest succeeded in securing enormous grants to distinctively "Church schools," both here and elsewhere. This has reached such a point that many have determined to put a stop to the evil at any cost. We showed on Friday the immense sums annually bestowed by our authorities on Catholic Church schools. The debate in the Legislature proved how strongly the members felt the evil of this. It would seem wiser, however, in passing such a law as that suggested by Mr. Brown, that it should be made applicable to the whole State, and not to this City alone; and that it should be an organic law, and not a legislative act, which may be repealed next year. It will, if passed, of course break up many useful charities, and turn a host of destitute children on the streets. It will uproot the Church schools of this City. But why it should undermine Catholic schools in New-York, and leave them in Buffalo and Albany, is not clear. So important a measure should act on the whole State.

The destruction of our "industrial school" system, as carried out by the Five Points Missions, Home of the Friendless, and Children's Aid Society, would be a public calamity; but it may be necessary in order to check Roman Catholic encroachment. We trust, however, that even under the proposed law it may be saved by bringing it more entirely under State supervision, and stripping it, if necessary, of all even apparently sectarian character. The public schools need supplementary schools to reach the lowest poor. These societies may offer such schools at half the cost which their total support by the City would involve, and without the complications resulting from managing eleemosynary matters by public authorities.

The Ash-Barrel Nuisance.

The question of sewage, more particularly as connected with the escape of foul gases into dwellings through waste-pipes, is receiving much attention. A large proportion of the febrile disorders of the community originate in this source; and it is likely that close investigation will show the ratio to be higher than is even now supposed. There is another source of noxious exhalation of which less has been said. The neglected dust-bins, boxes, and barrels with which the side streets of New-York are crowded are prolific of stench and disease. In these receptacles are stored up heaps of decaying animal and vegetable refuse, and, in the vast majority of cases, there is not even an attempt to shut in the escaping gases by covers. In Winter the horrible odors given forth by these pestilent deposits are less observable, although almost as unwholesome as in Summer. Decomposition is more rapid in hot weather, and more foul gas is set free, other things being equal, in a given time; but otherwise these emanations are as pernicious at one season as another. In the sewers the deodorizing qualities of water serve in some measure as a protection, but in the filthy dust-boxes there is no such safeguard. Tens of thousands of persons are subjected daily, in the horse-cars and elsewhere, to atmospheric poison which must, whether obvious to the senses or not, be more or less injurious. Of course the reeking mass could be utilized, and, of course, when we get a little more advanced in scientific knowledge, it will be.

There is very little protection to the wealthier classes in the fact that the nuisance in question is confined to the poorer neighborhoods. Rich people have to ride through those neighborhoods in getting up and down the island, and moreover the odors *not* of "Araby the Blest," that are so often borne by favoring winds into the most aristocratic precincts, show that the interest in universal cleanliness is a common one, and is not confined to any single portion of the community. The practical remedy, as things stand, lies in a more thorough, regular, and frequent removal of the offensive substances, as well as a systematic cleansing of the receptacles that hold them. Particularly in tenement neighborhoods should such regulations be enforced. There are regions traversed even by the Broadway cars that in a few weeks will be quite sickening, and remain so for the whole season, if no change for the better is made over the last Summer. Now that the Metropolis is partly freed from the moral filth of Tammany, let us hope we may be delivered from the material nastiness which its robberies inflicted on the City. The two are associated together by the most natural connection, and one being swept away the other should be forthwith thrust out of sight and smell likewise.

MINOR TOPICS.

A lady correspondent of the Hartford *Post*, under the impression that the leaders of the woman's rights movement have lost much valuable time in tilting with windmills, professes to come to their rescue with a proposition for the establishment of an insurance company, the stock of which she would have owned exclusively by women. At the present time very many of the existing life companies decline to take "female risks;" and nearly all the accident companies refuse to insure women against anything short of death. The officers of the life companies are ungallant enough to declare that women cannot be induced to record their *exact* ages, while the "accident men" claim that it is next to impossible to measure the extent of the damages done to the health of a woman through fright occasioned by false reports of accidents. It is only a few days since we announced that one of the English companies had reorganized its clerical force, in order to give respectable unmarried women and widows an opportunity to make a fair test of their ability to perform such service. The insurance company suggested by the Hartford lady would have female directors as well as female clerks, and for that reason ought to commend itself to the favorable notice of Mrs. Cady Stanton and her colaborers.

One fact has been very clearly brought out in the debate on Mr. Sumner's resolution with reference to the sales of arms, and that is that the presentation of the resolution is not a thing a patriotic man would like to be responsible for. Mr. Frelinghuysen pressed this point very sharply on Mr. Sumner, and he winced under it. In fact there are three points of suspicion enumerated in the preamble of Mr. Sumner. One is, that there is a discrepancy between the accounts of the War Department and those of the Treasury. It is admitted by both Schurz and Sumner that there is no doubt that if these exist—which is denied,—it can be satisfactorily explained. The second is that France paid more for arms bought in this country than the United States received. That is not a plea for investigation by the United States Senate, but by France, who has evidently been cheated. The third point is that the United States Government sold arms, in violation of neutrality, to known agents of France. If this be true, and we do not believe it, it is utterly incomprehensible on what ground Senator Sumner bases his obligation to bring it up. Has the Senator ever heard that it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest?

The continuance of the snow blockade in the West for several weeks, has given new life and hope to the lumber-dealers who have been impeded in their undertakings for some years past, owing to the low state of the water in the small streams which flow through the pine regions. The great fall of snow this Winter, it is calculated, will be sufficient, when melted, to float the rafts to the principal rivers, and thence to the markets. It is supposed that Canada will occupy herself almost exclusively this year in preparing plank for the English, Australian, and South American markets. This will give the lumber men of the United States a chance for a decent margin of profit on their sales, and enable them to make up, in some measure, for the losses they have sustained through the forest fires. The stock of lumber at present stored at Saginaw, Mich., Albany, N. Y., and Williamsport, Penn., is reported to be several hundred thousand feet less than it was at the same period last year; and this circumstance of itself, if there was no other, would be sufficient warrant for the opinion that prices will rule high during the coming season.

A very important meeting of the National Union for the Education of Women has lately been held at Belfast, Ireland. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Dufferin, an accomplished member of the Government; and Mrs. Grey, a lady who has been very prominent in the movement, was a principal speaker. In the course of the meeting it was pointed out that the immense preponderance in numbers of women over men, and the increasing reluctance, or inability, of men to marry, made it all the more necessary that the education of women should be of a kind to enable them to help themselves. It was stated that three millions of women in the British Islands were now earning their living.

There is probably no Minister in the world whose life has afforded greater contrasts than the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, Count Andrassy. Reared amid the feudal splendor of a great Hungarian noble, he found himself in early manhood earning a scanty pittance by his musical talents in London. A few years later, and he is at the head of the proudest and most exclusive aristocracy in Europe. The Countess, a meet helpmate for a man in her husband's present position, gave a magnificent entertainment lately at the Vienna Foreign Office. Eight hundred guests were present, and their number included the Emperor.

"Capt." John Cowden has made a gift to the Emperor of Russia of the plans, specifications and drawings used in the construction of the celebrated Confederate rams *Arkansas*, *Virginia* and *Tennessee*. They were taken from the archives of the defunct Jeff. Davis Government, and presented to Admiral Poisset in trust for his Imperial master. The theory developed in the papers referred to makes the use between the iron plates of cotton, or some other elastic substance, imperative in the building of this kind of craft. It is claimed that shot from guns of the heaviest calibre cannot take effect under such circumstances. In addition to this, the vessels are supposed to be so shaped that they cannot be struck at right angles. "Capt." Cowden is good enough to believe that he has inflicted an irreparable injury upon the Federal Government by his generosity to a stranger. Indeed, it is barely possible that our navy may have suffered to a trifling extent by his lack of patriotism; but we can afford to bear the loss philosophically in view of the fearful state of demoralization which these same rams were thrown into when they first encountered the fleet of the late lamented Admiral Farragut.

Allegheny, Penn., has lately been the scene of as many exciting events as a full-fledged city of Nevada or California. First came the extraordinary spiritualistic experiences, during which the head of one of its "first families" was "rocked like a baby;" then all the inhabitants were threatened with a deluge of quack medicines, and now its Mayor has interfered with the right of "free speech," by a decision which has literally set the whole town by the ears. A short time since, it appears, several brothers named Ross, who are conceded to be eminently respectable members of society, engaged in a crusade against the liquor-dealers, in order to purify the atmosphere of the neighborhood in which they resided. In due time the cases came to trial before an Alderman, and here the "trouble" really commenced. The Rosses, being under the impression that they were public benefactors, thought that they were privileged to say and do just as they pleased, and the result was that they berated the defendants, their own witnesses, and the lawyers employed on both sides, in such a way that the Magistrate, for the sake of self-respect, had them sent before the Mayor on a charge of "attempt to incite a breach of the peace." The following is a fair sample of the language used by way of interruption while the defendants' counsel was addressing the Court: "I have no more regard for the splutterings of this man than I would have for the braying of an ass, the chirpings of a magpie, or the jabbering of a monkey." Now the Mayor of Allegheny, Callow by name, happens to have what may be called advanced ideas of decorum, and the consideration due to expounders of the law. He not only censured the Rosses very severely, but fined the leader of the party $50, and all the others $25 each and costs.

We have received the following subscriptions for the Children's Aid Society: A nurse, $2; a little boy, on his birthday, $2.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

A Reply from the United States Expected About March.

The British Case Submitted to the House of Commons.

A Short Synopsis of the Leading Provisions.

England Regrets the Departure of the Rebel Cruisers,

But Does Not Admit Pecuniary Responsibility.

AWAITING THE UNITED STATES' REPLY.

Mr. Disraeli Interrogates Earl Granville Regarding the Answer to his Note.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether any answer to Lord GRANVILLE'S note concerning the *Alabama* claims had been received. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that nothing official had been received by Her Majesty's Government; but the United States Minister, Mr. SCHENCK, thought the reply of his Government would reach London about the 1st of March.

THE AMERICAN COUNSEL.

Messrs. Evarts, Cushing and Waite in Paris – Presentation to President Thiers.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Minister WASHBURNE, accompanied by Count DE REMUSAT, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an audience with M. THIERS today, and presented to His Excellency Messrs. CUSHING, EVARTS and WAITE, the Counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS was unable to be present on the occasion.

THE BRITISH CASE.

Presentation of the Document in Parliament—Brief Outline of the Points.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The case submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration by the counsel of Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before Parliament, and is published. The document is divided into ten parts. Part 1 remarks that no definite or complete statement of the American claim has ever been furnished. The Treaty of Washington and previous correspondence will, however, supply a general definition of the demand made by the United States. Rule 2 of article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is quoted, as follows: "A neutral Government is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men." This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the supply of war-waging vessels from neutral ports, but as not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. The claims submitted are for damages growing out of the acts of vessels, respecting which the United States allege that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides that there has been such failure, then it must award a gross sum for damages, or define the limit of liability for the guidance of the assessor of said damages. The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers *Alabama, Florida, Georgia* and *Shenandoah* were materially dissimilar; but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of them has she failed of her international obligations, or rendered herself justly liable. Part 2 gives a history of the civil war in the United States, showing that the course of England and the maritime Powers was one of vigilant and scrupulous neutrality. Part 3 makes a statement of international rights and duties, of the laws of England bearing thereon, and of the faithful performance and execution thereof by Great Britain during the war. It also gives a detailed account of the action of Minister ADAMS and Earl RUSSEL to prevent the departure of the rebel cruisers. Part 4 shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British Government to prevent such departure. Parts 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively present in detail the facts relative to the steamers *Florida, Alabama, Georgia* and *Shenandoah*. Part 9 sets forth that the steamers *Georgia* and *Shenandoah* were never equipped for war in the British dominions. Her Majesty's Government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. The *Alabama* and *Florida* even did not receive their armaments in British dominions. The peculiar circumstances of the *Alabama's* escape are recited, and England's vigilant endeavors to prevent her sailing, as well as America's failure in the attempt to capture her, are insisted upon. Part 10 complains of disadvantages under which Great Britain labors in meeting an unpresented case. The document concludes as follows: While England regrets the departure of rebel cruisers from her port, she cannot acknowledge the justice of the claims against her for pecuniary damages for their acts. The United States must solidly establish the fact of England's negligence. England is ready to accept the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, whether favorable or unfavorable. She desires only that it shall be just.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Additions to the Epitome of English Press Opinion.

On Feb. 2, the London *Times* remarked that if Englishmen waive, for argument's sake, the conclusive reasons already stated for declining to discuss the claim for consequential damages before the arbitrators at all, it would be inadmissible on the ground that it stands condemned by well-known maxims of law common to English and American Courts, so that Mr. SUMNER, who first started it, was fain to rely on a dictum of Roman jurists, laying down as the standard of damages "*quantum mihi abest, quantumque lucrari potui.*" That the claim would be disallowed on this ground, among others, by any impartial Board of Arbitrators may be taken as certain, but this certainty must not lead us to acquiesce in its remaining on the record. Were such a deviation from the understanding embodied in the protocols to be permitted, it would be necessary for Great Britain, in self-defense, to introduce a variety of topics wisely excluded by the same understanding, and by no means conducive to an amicable or lasting settlement. Better to rescind the Washington Treaty altogether than to frustrate its object in this manner. It is (the *Times* says) our earnest hope—nay, more, it is our belief—that so disastrous an issue will be averted by a simple and frank withdrawal of the demand for indirect losses, and that Her Majesty's Government may be enabled to reassure Parliament on an early day of the approaching session.

On Feb. 3 the *Times* says that the feeling which has been excited by the disclosure of the American demands must not be suffered to extend beyond the exaggerated pretensions which have called it forth. In protesting against the presentation of a claim before the Tribunal of Arbitrators for indirect damages, and in refusing to go on with the reference if this claim be not withdrawn, England is strictly within her right. There is no trace of difference of opinion in England about it. But, this point rectified, Englishmen are ready to go on with the reference with perfect loyalty to the terms of the treaty. They may be held liable for omissions, or may be exonerated; that must depend upon the judgment of the arbitrators, and to it they are willing to defer. They consented to it, and they do not withdraw from their word. It is altogether different with respect to claims they never agreed to refer. They have come upon them by surprise. The British case itself is evidence sufficient of this, drawn up, as it clearly has been, without a suspicion that a different view was held in the United States. The mistake is most deplorable. It cannot be contemplated without some strong feelings of indignation against the easy good faith of those who fell into it; but it was genuine, and it must be set right before anything further can be done under the treaty.

The Weekly Press.

The *Spectator* says that nothing can be graver than the present situation of this arbitration question. Wherever the fault of the international misunderstanding has been, this at least it can make absolutely clear, even to the American people, it hopes—that the treaty signed was understood by English Commissioners and statesmen in a sense quite different from that now put upon it by the American diplomatists and statesmen. If additional proof of this were wanted, it would be found in the British "case," which is almost amusingly, almost childishly innocent when read beside the American case. While America was showing cause why England should pay something like what France is now paying to Germany, Englishmen were placidly arguing that they were not liable for a sum that 2d. on the income tax would easily cover. They have now learned by a very grave experience how dangerous it is to enter into indefinite arrangements. They must not go into this arbitration trusting to any preconceived notion of their own as to what the good sense and moderation of the Court of Arbitrators will do for us. They do not doubt at all that the Court of Arbitrators would put aside as simply extravagant at least nine-tenths of the American claims, but they have no right whatever to trust to this. Unless they are prepared—as they certainly are not—to accept any award, however favorable to the United States, the Geneva Court might give on these unexpected, and, as they hold, excluded indirect claims, unless we are prepared to pay, say fifty, or a hundred, or even a hundred and fifty millions sterling, if the Court should award them, it is utterly dishonorable to proceed with the arbitration on the present basis. If the arbitration goes on on the narrower issue assigned to it by English statesmen, there must be much bitterness and resentment in America; and if it does not go on at all, there will be deep sense of injury on both sides. But even if bad be the best, bad is better than worse, and it is still in England's power to decline an engagement which she never made, and which, had Englishmen made it, it might be utterly out of any statesman's power to persuade the British people to make good. By promptly declining that engagement, and by that course alone, can Englishmen vindicate British good faith in this unhappy misapprehension, even though it be at the cost to some extent of their reputation for diplomatic sagacity and lucid negotiation.

The *Saturday Review* observes that the extreme carelessness with which the treaty was drawn renders the position of the Government in the highest degree embarrassing. It is certain that in America, as in England, the treaty and the reference to arbitration were regarded as an amicable settlement of all causes of differences; nor can it have been thought that friendly feeling would be compatible with the exaction of a penalty representing the cost of one or two years of civil war. Thus far the people of the United States are not responsible for the hostile proceedings of their Government; but there is too much reason to fear that, when they understand the nature and extent of the claim, they will adopt a policy which must necessarily render the treaty abortive. It is satisfactory to observe that, for the first time in eleven years, all parties in England are absolutely of one mind on the merits of a controversy with America. The most enthusiastic supporters of the cause of the North during the civil war, the most devoted admirers of Republican institutions, concur in the determination to resist pretensions which can only have been advanced for the purposes of insult and injury.

The *Economist* remarks that the most curious difference had arisen between the English and the American Governments on the *Alabama* case. Englishmen imagined that they were only to inquire whether they were to blame in letting slip the *Alabama* and other vessels, and, if it should be found that they were to blame, to determine what direct harm such negligence had done to America. Lord GRANVILLE explained their understanding in the clearest manner in the House of Lords. But if they take up the American case and read it, they find that the claims which Lord GRANVILLE imagined were waived and got rid of have all come back again. When they turn to the treaty, and the protocols which preceded it, they must acknowledge that the question is ambiguous. There are in the treaty no words restricting the Americans from preferring, or the arbitrators from considering, any kind of claim. From the protocol it would certainly be inferred that the settlement being "amicable," no claim for any "indirect loss" would be preferred; but the treaty itself does not contain a single word of limitation. The duty of this country is plain. The nation must at once give notice to the American Government that it must have the treaty carried out in the sense in which it interpreted it, and in which by their silence they permitted it to think that they also interpreted it. If it should be said that they, from the beginning, understood the matter differently, the treaty is at an end. In that case there never was a treaty; the essential notion of a contract is that the parties should be, as the lawyers say, *ad idem*; that they should be of "consentaneous mind;" that they should mean the same thing by the same words. But in this case, if the American Government adheres to its present case, there never was any such "consentaneous mind" at all, the two parties never meant the same thing, and the whole proceedings, complex and public as they were, are therefore null and void. They want the first requisite of a treaty—the precise agreement of the contracting Powers, and wanting that they want everything. On the other hand, it may be (and the *Economist* wishes it may so happen) that the American Government may acquiesce in our interpretation of the treaty; that they may withdraw their case; that they may limit their claims within the bounds of good sense and of reason; that they may withdraw these vague and enormous demands.

The Ring Thieves—The Latest Rumors.

The usual rumors around the City Hall concerning the Ring refugees were rife yesterday, although nothing fresh is known of their whereabouts. In the morning it was reported that JAMES H. INGERSOLL was in the City, but inquiry proved that this was untrue, and Sheriff BRENNAN said to a TIMES reporter, "If he had been in the City he would have been in my custody."

WILLIAM M. TWEED was in close consultation at his office in Duane-street throughout the day with Ring lawyers and politicians, their business being the completion of arrangements for a compromise. The only question to be decided now, it is said, is the amount of money the Ring shall pay down. Report has it that the Reformers require $6,000,000, but Tammany at present has only consented to pay $4,000,000. It is however probable that the difference of $2,000,000 will be divided, so that the City will get $5,000,000. The result of O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S petition to the Legislature which shows that at least 6,000 votes which were registered in favor of his opponent belonged of right to him, was the topic of considerable discussion in political circles yesterday, and it was freely asserted that eventually a legislative committee will be appointed to investigate the alleged corruption at the election, and which will undoubtedly end, if the inquiry is conducted honestly, in TWEED'S being unseated.

Around the Mayor's office affairs were somewhat quiet throughout the day. The Mayor was busily engaged in the afternoon in signing warrants to pay the inspectors, poll-clerks and landlords, employed by the Bureau of Elections for the election held last November in the First, Second and Third Wards. His trial on Monday next is anxiously looked forward to by his friends, and it is said he will be aided by Mr. VANDERPOEL, his partner, in his defense. PETER B. SWEENY still keeps himself as obscure as possible, while CONNOLLY remains quiet with his friends.

The German Republican Central Committee—Resolutions in Favor of City Reform.

The German Republican Central Committee, Mr. WM. GELLMANN, presiding, met at the Steuben House last evening to complete the reorganization for the ensuing year. The election for the Executive Committee resulted as follows: Messrs. M. Friedsam, Franz Resch, Dr. Gerke, Hermann Cantor, Fred. Bernherd, C. C. Koerner, Andreas Steinmueller, Chas. Schwedler and A. Thun, with the officers of the Central Committee as *ex-officio* members. An excited debate ensued on a motion to take up a resolution laid on the table at the previous meeting, defining the position of the German Republicans toward the reform movement. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Inasmuch as the Republican Party is naturally the party of political reform, and in view of the fact that the united action of the Germans, without regard to previous party affiliation, during the last election in favor of City reforms, was inaugurated by the German Republicans, be it therefore

Resolved, That the German Republicans of the City and County of New-York, although supporting their party in all questions of national import, they do reserve the right to act in concert with the Reform Party of this City in all questions concerning City reform, and in support of the same by all available means.

The resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. GELLMANN, the President of the Central Committee, then said that, inasmuch as it had been stated that he was an opponent of the Administration, he would state that he was an earnest supporter of the same, and in favor of the renomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency.

The Reform Democratic Dispute in the Twenty-first District.

The examination into the case of WILLIAM J. ROONEY, charged with attempting to get fraudulent possession of the registry books of the Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Reform Association from Mr. FOLEY, came off yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court. Mr. FOLEY testified that he had got possession of the books regularly, and was the proper custodian of them. This was corroborated by two others. MINNIE MARTIN, Mr. FOLEY'S servant, related the story of how ROONEY tried to get her to give him the books when Mr. FOLEY was from home.

The counsel for the accused asked for the dismissal of the case on the grounds that Mr. FOLEY was not the proper custodian of the books; that he had obtained possession of one of them himself by false representations, and that the books were not his property. Justice COULTER denied the application, and adjourned the examination till 4 o'clock P. M. today, to give ROONEY time to summon witnesses.

A REMARKABLE PARALLEL.

The Fruits of the Last Democratic and the Present Republican Administrations Compared—What Sumner, Schurz and the Tribune would Destroy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator PATTERSON has been furnished, through Mr. CONANT, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department, with a heavy dose for the Copperheads of New-Hampshire and their allies in the Senate. The facts contained in this brief statement are from the record, and they tell a story which the people can readily comprehend. The receipts and expenditures of the Government, as published by the Secretary of the Treasury, show that the expenditures of BUCHANAN'S Administration (in excess of its receipts) were as follows: For the fiscal year 1858, $27,529,904 43; 1859, $15,584,511 10; 1860, $7,065,990 56; 1861 to the close of the Administration in March, $10,054,654 59; making a total of $60,235,100 68 extravagantly expended in excess of income, in a time of profound peace. In order to provide for this deficit and meet current expenses, loans had to be negotiated at a heavy discount. So bad was the credit of the Government, and the nation was thereby plunged into a debt solely in consequence of the profligate squandering of the people's money by this weak and imbecile administration. When Mr. BUCHANAN entered upon his duties as Chief Magistrate, there was in the Treasury cash amounting to $19,870,114 10. He left in the Treasury for the incoming Administration but $2,496,035 32, a debt of $64,842,287 88, and a war which has cost fearful sacrifices of blood and treasure.

The Administration of President GRANT came into power, promising a reduction in taxation, retrenchment and reform. Let us examine and ascertain how it has fulfilled its pledges. The internal revenue taxes collected and returned to the Treasury for the fiscal year 1866 amounted to $309,226,813 42. By the acts of March 31 and July 20, 1868, and July 14, 1870, these taxes were reduced so that the amount collected for the last fiscal year was $143,098,153 63, showing a reduction of the burdens of taxation of the people of $166,128,659 79, in this item alone. In addition to this, by the act last referred to, the duties on teas, sugars, and other necessary articles were reduced $29,526,409 09. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report to Congress, recommended a still further reduction of taxes to the amount of $50,000,000. The expenditures of GRANT'S Administration for the last fiscal year were $85,163,096 61 less than those of the last year of ANDREW JOHNSON, notwithstanding that during the year $10,661,508 10 more was paid in pensions to the widows and orphans of those who died that their country might be saved, and notwithstanding also that the purchase of Alaska, $7,200,000, which should have been paid by JOHNSON, was allowed to go over, to be a charge upon the present Administration. Since the commencement of the present Administration, a period of thirty-five months, the public debt of the United States has been reduced $287,258,310 51, and the annual interest hereafter to be saved to the tax-payers by this reduction is $17,598,834 48. At the close of the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON a United States bond for $100 was worth in gold $82 72. Today the same bond cannot be purchased for less than $101 in gold.

Now, let us look at the contrast in the financial management of the last Democratic Administration to that of President GRANT. The Administration of BUCHANAN robbed the National Treasury of its funds, stole the Indian Trust Fund bonds, plundered our arsenals and armories, rendered the navy useless and expensive by scattering its vessels upon far-off seas, and by its extravagant and corrupt expenditures, left a debt of $64,842,287 88, to pay which the people of the country have been and are now being taxed. The Administration of President GRANT has reduced taxation, as shown by official statements, $195,655,068 88, and proposed during the present year to make a further reduction of $50,000,000. It has reduced the annual expenditures of the Government $85,163,096 61. It has paid and canceled $287,258,310 51 of the public debt, and reduced the annual interest thereon $17,596,834 48, and raised the credit of United States bonds from less than 82¾ cents on the dollar to above par, by which their value has been enhanced to the extent of $338,017,411 50. This is the irrefutable record of an Administration which SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and TIPTON—for the active opposition is now reduced to this quartet in the Senate—and its *Tribune* ally, declare to be unworthy the confidence of the people of New-Hampshire, and unworthy of a continuance in power.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Season of Opera.

A capital performance of "Martha"—the first and last of the present too brief season—took place at the Academy of Music last evening. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, and Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL assumed the parts in which they have so often appeared to advantage; and their efforts were rewarded with the wonted applause. The representation was for the benefit of Mrs. SEGUIN, whose talent and sympathetic charm were acknowledged by the presence of a very large audience, and by a liberal offering of flowers. Today "Don Juan" will be sung. To-night's rehearsal of "Fra Diavolo," with Mr. SANTLEY as the brigand chief, will end a series of entertainments which have been very interesting to the public, and very remunerative for the management.

The Linseed Association—Adoption of a New Standard of Quality.

At a meeting of the New-York Linseed Association, held on Thursday, a new standard of quality was adopted, and new regulations prescribed, which hereafter shall govern the trade. It was determined that after the 1st of August, 1872, the standard of quality shall be pure linseed, to be analyzed by sample, by the analyst of the Association. There is almost always a certain proportion of oleaginous substances other than linseed mixed with it. Such substances, up to two per cent. of the entire weight, are to be considered worth half the price of pure linseed. All above two per cent. is to be considered valueless. A number of other regulations in reference to sales were also adopted.

The Canadian Secret Treaty Hoax.

The Halifax *Chronicle* professes to have definite information respecting that alleged and improbable secret treaty of separation between the English and Dominion Governments, of which a report was sent by telegraph from that city. How little reliance can be placed upon the statement may be inferred from the introductory paragraphs of its article, which read:

"Information of an extraordinary but not unlooked for character, has lately reached us, affirming the existence of a secret treaty between the English and the Dominion Governments, already drawn up and signed by both parties, and providing for the early peaceful separation of the two countries. We say 'not unlooked for,' because no competent, intelligent observer of the course of Canadian politics since confederation, and of the gradual loosening of the ties connecting us with England, ending last year with the decisive step of the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Quebec, could hesitate to believe that separation was the ultimate policy of the Empire. Our latest information, however, comes from a source so well deserving of credit, and is given in so definite and authoritative a form, that it at once gives substantial shape to all the rumors which have been floating through the Dominion, and affords a perfectly plain key to the seemingly vacillating, but in reality well-defined policy of the Dominion Government. We have not been put in possession of the official articles of the treaty, but we believe we are correct in stating that they agree substantially with those of the draught Treaty of Separation given by Lord BURY in his remarkable work, the *Exodus of the Western Nations*, so far back as 1855, when Mr. GEORGE BROWN and Sir (then Mr.) JOHN A. MACDONALD had agreed upon the inauguration of the policy of confederation."

Acknowledgment.

Mr. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, desires to acknowledge the receipt of $5 from "S., Cayuga County," for the Cannon-street family.

Late Outrages by the Apaches.

The *Borderer*, of Los Cruces, New-Mexico, has the following account of the recent outrages by Apaches, briefly reported by telegraph a few days since:

APACHE PASS, ARIZONA TERRITORY, }
Jan. 26, 1872. }

Messrs. J. F. Bennet & Co., La Mesilla:

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that the eastern and western bound mails were taken in by Indians, within three miles of this place, west, one of your drivers killed, two mules taken away, one buck-board badly broken, and the other was broken up some, yet it can be used. Through the kindness of the commanding officer, Capt. H. M. SMITH, I have had both buck-boards brought in, and will have them repaired. The mail-bags going west were cut open, the mail matter partially destroyed, the one going east was found untouched. Capt. SMITH went out with the party, found the mails and one buck-board about ten miles away back into the mountain; found one box broken open, marked JOHN DAVIS, Mesilla. There were three oranges in the box when found. One man, by name of PETTY, who has been driving from here to Ralston, and discharged, was going through to Tucson, was killed with the driver going west in the morning. The driver coming from the west, when attacked, jumped from the buckboard and ran, arrived at the post, and reported the facts. A man, by name of DONOVAN, was riding on a mule, on his way to Texas, and killed by the first fire.

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—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of HILL'S Instantaneous Hair Dye.—*Advertisement.*

The jest that makes one man laugh enrages another. Both agree in using DURNO'S Snuff.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 18, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

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To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

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The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

HOLDREGE—ATKINSON.—In Boston, on the 12th inst., GEORGE WARD HOLDREGE, of Burlington, Iowa, to EMILY CABOT ATKINSON, daughter of Wm. P. Atkinson.

MOODY—SUYDAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, Mr. M. HENRY MOODY to Miss HELEN R. SUYDAM.

MILLER—HOPE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at Roselle, N. J., Mr. CHAS. D. MILLER to JULIA M. HOPE, daughter of Mr. A. D. Hope.

VAN VOLKENBURGH—EDWARDS.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., THOS. SEDGWICK VAN VOLKENBURGH and MARY PORTER, only daughter of Walter Edwards, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, 15th inst., LOUIS SPENCE, son of J. Spence and Emma R. Anderson, and grandson of Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., of New-York City, aged 5 months 11 days. Funeral at the residence of Dr. E. W. Vandersmith, Passaic Bridge, N. J., on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Train leaves foot of 23d-st. at 9¼ A. M.

ASTOR.—On Thursday afternoon, in the 73d year of her age, MARGARET R., wife of William B. Astor, and daughter of the late Gen. John Armstrong. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday next, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

BRIGGS.—On Sunday, 4th inst., at New-Orleans, DANIEL D., youngest son of Daniel D. and Sarah Ann Briggs. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Middle Reformed Church, corner Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

COLE.—On Thursday night, Feb. 15, MARY E., wife of Joseph W Cole and eldest daughter of James Pope, aged 34 years, 5 months and 11 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets, this (Saturday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Putnam County.

CLARENDON.—At Nice, France, Jan. 6, THOMAS CLARENDON, of Brooklyn, in his 46th year. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 380 Washington-av., on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

DYKES.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872, at Roseville Newark, N. J., MARY DYKES. Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at St. Barnabas Church, Roseville. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, at the residence of her son, William H. Gardner, No. 1,608 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, MARY ANN M. GARDNER, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough-st., near Stuyvesant-av., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Take Fulton-av. cars to Stuyvesant-av.

HARDING.—Feb. 15, MARY C. HARDING, widow of the late Richard H. Harding, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, No. 94 5th-st., Williamsburg, Sunday, 18th inst., 1 o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—On Friday afternoon, ELIZABETH L., wife of Chas. Harrison. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JESUP.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 16, after a short illness, Mrs. ABBY S. JESUP, widow of the late Chas. Jesup, in the 73d year of her age. Relatives and friends, and those of her son, Morris K. Jesup, are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 53 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

KNOX.—On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., after a brief illness, FRANCIS LIVINGSTON, son of John M. and Maria L. Knox, in his 13th year. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 40 Great Jones-st., on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

LEE.—At his residence in Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1872, CHARLES A. LEE, M. D., in the 72d year of his age. Relatives and friends, the members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York Historical Society, and other societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Peekskill on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

MACLEOD.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, H. LOUISE, wife of Gordon MacLeod, in the 23d year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, N. W. Smith, No. 1,525 Broadway, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PALMER.—In this City, Feb. 15, 1872, Mrs. ARMENIA PALMER, wife of Robert Palmer, Esq., in the 64th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 Morton-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

STUM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 16, HERMANN STUM, aged 48 years and 6 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 East 60th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, Thursday morning, at Nyack, N. Y., Dr. GEORGE B. SWIFT, in the 66th year of his age.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, 16th inst., EDMUND UNDERHILL, of West Chester, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral from Friends Meeting-house, 20th-st., Second day, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M.

VAN SAUN.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872, CHAS. W. VAN SAUN, aged 32 years, 7 months and 12 days. Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the B. H. P. Club and Worth Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Chapel in 50th-st., between 7th and 8th avs, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 12 M.

WINTHROP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, CHARLOTTE TROUP, wife of Egerton L. Winthrop. Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—On Thursday evening, in the 56th year of her age, MARIA M., wife of Daniel S. Youngs. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 304 West 32d-st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

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POLITICAL.

THE BOHEMIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular monthly meeting on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at No. 533 5th-st., New-York, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. All members are respectfully invited to attend the meeting.
CH. VINICKY, President.
A. BRABENEC, Secretary.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 16.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported in relation to the powers and duties of County Treasurers and to authorize certain actions and proceedings against them; to authorize the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company to issue bonds, and others.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The most important bills introduced was one to provide for the appointment of a Captain of the port, and Harbor-Masters for the port of New-York, and to define their power, duties and compensation.

PASSED.

The bills passed were those to authorize corporations to hold and convey real estate for business purposes in other States, with the consent thereof; to repeal the act authorizing canal appraisers to hear and determine canal claims without action of the Legislature. The bill to authorize the Controller to appoint three Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons was ordered to a third reading. Thereafter the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The annual report of the New-York Institute for the Blind was received.

NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the New-York Charter. Mr. HAWKINS moved the following amendments:

1. Authorizing the Mayor to remove any Commissioner, and to fill the vacancy by appointment. Adopted.
2. Making provision for classification of Commissioners of Public Safety. Adopted.
3. Making verbal correction. Adopted.
4. Making more explicit provision as to the removal of Commissioners of Public Safety by the Board of Aldermen, and requiring notice of cause to be given. Adopted.
5. Making provision for a classification of the Commissioners of Public Instruction. Adopted.
6. A substitute for section 21, in effect that the Mayor shall be elected annually, and making the election take place in March.

Mr. FOLEY moved to make the election take place in April instead of March. Mr. TILDEN said it was utterly impracticable to hold the election in March. We have no Election law yet. Do we forget that the same man has charge of making election districts who made them in November last. I warn the members against taking inconsiderate action here. It has taken twenty-five years to develop the pernicious results of the judicial election system then adopted. Mr. FIELDS asked the gentleman if the sentiment of the Constitutional Convention be referred to was not against members of the Assembly being elected from districts in which they did not reside? Mr. TILDEN—No, Sir, it was not. He then went on to advocate the latter day for the election. Mr. FIELDS insisted that it was. It comes with a bad grace from the late leader of the Democratic Party of this State to rise here and advocate carpet-bag representation. Mr. FOLEY's amendment, changing the time of the election to April, was adopted. Mr. NILES moved to amend the section prohibiting appropriations to sectarian schools by excepting schools for orphans or pauper children. Mr. PELL moved to add "provided they are not sectarian in denomination." Mr. ALVORD—This question I will incorporate in a general bill. Mr. NILES—Then I withdraw the amendment. Mr. TWOMBLY moved to strike from the bill all that relates to docks, piers, &c., except as to the rentals of slips, &c., pledged to the Sinking Fund of New-York, because these docks, piers, slips and wharves should be in the hands of the State Government. Mr. SMITH thought the proper authority to control the docks and piers was the City Government. Mr. JACOBS said that during the past month there was a scheme to get up a Commission which is to control all the affairs of this kind, of the Counties of New-York, Kings and Westchester. He charged that the gentleman who had charge of this bill had offered to him the proposition of the withdrawal of all opposition to this bill if he would consent to strike out this provision, so that this gigantic scheme of jobbery could be carried through. Mr. TWOMBLY said this scheme had the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, and many business men besides. As for himself, no proposition would be made here or elsewhere which was a scheme for jobbery. Mr. JACOBS—Let me say that I do not say the gentleman is responsible for this proposition, but I do say representative politicians from New-York have been here making the proposition to withdraw opposition to this bill if this part of the Charter is stricken out. Mr. HAWKINS opposed the amendment, and appealed to the members to beware of traps which would turn reform into imposition. Mr. HALSTEAD requested the gentleman to withdraw it. Mr. TWOMELY did withdraw it. Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the enacting clause, saying he had great doubts of the policy of passing upon this bill at this time. He had great doubts of the constitutionality of the removing of Aldermen elected by the people by any legislative enactment. The bill creates commissions which he was opposed to. He preferred heads of departments. He would, too, have the Mayor appoint these heads with the concurrence of three-fourths of the Board of Aldermen. He then reviewed the cumulative representation principle, and declared that it would give birth to a ring worse than ever conceived of. He then referred to the constitutional question involved, and to the precedents which seemed to establish the principle that an elector cannot vote for more than one man for one office; and he said no one had shown that there was a clear right to establish this principle of cumulative voting. Referring to the opinion of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, who sustains the constitutionality, he said that gentleman admitted that there was a doubt as to this matter. Mr. ALBERGER objected to the proposition for future delay. Mr. ALVORD then moved that the Committee report progress, which was carried. In the House, Mr. FORT moved that the bill be now ordered to a third reading. He said a week had been spent on this charter, and he believed we could never get one more perfect than this. We must take what the citizens of New-York bring to us. It was in short, framed under the most favorable circumstances. He, therefore, solemnly protested against any further delay. A motion to order the bill to a third reading was carried; yeas 57, nayes 53, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alberger, Badeau, Baltz, Beckwith, Berri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burritt, Crandall, Davidson, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Fort, Geib, Goss, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hawkins, D. B. Hill, Hyatt, Jacobs, Judd, Kennedy, Kingsland, Knapp, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Lott, Lynde, Mackay, Morton, Moulton, Murdock, Niles, Oakley, Osgood, Paige, Pell, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Rice, Rose, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Speaker, Springsteed, Squires, Strahan, Twain, A. L. Van Dusen, Woodward—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Bemus, Bennett, Blair, Buckley, Buell, Burns, Campbell, Carroll, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cook, Couchman, Dunphy, Fields, Foley, Fowler, Frear, Goring, Hart, Haughton, A. L. Hayes, J. Hayes, Healy, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford, Husted, G. D. Lord, Loughran, Moore, Mosley, Mosher, Ray, Roche, Sage, Smith, Sniper, Snyder, Tilden, Tucker, Twombly, W. J. Van Deusen, Vedder, West, Whitbeck, Whitaker, Wiley, Woolsey—53.

The House then adjourned.

The Jeweler's Bill—The Act for the Prevention of Frauds in the Manufacture and Sale of Gold and Silver-Ware.

This act, recently introduced into the Legislature, and which has been alluded to before in the TIMES, has created a great deal of interest among the jewelers, who are very much opposed to its passage. The following is a synopsis of the bill: The first section of the bill provides that no article of gold-ware shall be manufactured or exposed for sale as being gold, unless it shall be of the grade of fourteen carats and over. All below this standard shall be called composition and shall be offered for trade or sale as such. The second section provides that no article of silver-ware shall be manufactured or sold as silver unless it be of the grade of 900-1000, or 900 parts of silver and 100 parts of alloy. All below this standard shall be deemed compositition, and sold as such. Every person who shall manufacture or sell any article of gold or silver-ware below the standard mentioned, shall be subject to a fine of $50 for every article manufactured or sold.

Section 5 provides that every person who manufactures for sale any article of gold or silver-ware of the specified grades and upward, shall stamp the same with a mark indicating the standard of the article, and that for every article thus unstamped, they shall pay a fine of $50. Any person who shall falsely stamp any article of gold or silver-ware shall be fined $50 for every article falsely so marked.

Section 9 enacts that to carry out the intent and purpose of the act, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint in each county of the State a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three persons, who shall be known as the Board of Commissioners of the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares, and by that title shall be capable of sueing and being sued.

Sections 4, 6 and 8 provide that the different sections of the bill shall take effect after the 1st day of August, 1872. By that time all articles of the prescribed grades must be stamped as provided for; otherwise, the law is violated. The remaining clauses of the bill regulate the duties of the Commissioners and their salaries. They shall hold office for six years, are empowered to employ a secretary and such other assistants as they shall deem needful, and also hold regular meetings upon the first Monday in every month, and as much oftener as necessary. The salary of the President is fixed at $2,000, and the other two Commissioners at $1,500 per annum; the expenses of the Commission to come out of the fines and penalties imposed.

The Greenwich-Street Smuggling Gang—Examination of Talbot.

JOHN TALBOT, who was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS on a charge of smuggling, and held in $2,000 bail, was brought up for examination yesterday. SAMUEL BARCLAY, a Customs Inspector, testified that he saw TALBOT make six trips to the *Morro Castle* on the day of his arrest, each time bringing back a quantity of cigars, which he disposed of in a liquor-store near Pier No. 3. On the sixth trip the officers captured him with the cigars in his possession. The prisoner did not submit to his arrest quietly, but abused the officers in the most furious manner, and threatened to stab them. They attached his boat to their own, and began to tow it down to the barge-office, when the prisoner cut the painter, rowed back to the pier, and jumping ashore got away into one of the neighboring alleys. A warrant was then procured, and he was arrested. TALBOT examined the witness himself, and then asked for an adjournment to produce witnesses. The case was adjourned to Monday, when some interesting developments in regard to the smuggling system along the North River piers are expected.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Expressions of Universal Public Feeling About Horace Greeley, Bosom Friend of Hank Smith—General Views on Current Affairs.

SOLD FOR A PRICE.

Lynchburg Evening Press.

Dr. GREELEY, the philosopher of the *Tribune*, boasts of having added fifteen thousand new names to his subscription list during the past month. He, however, does not frankly admit that this increase is drawn from the Democratic Party, and is the price of perfidy, his expected and promised reward, for his vile and slanderous abuse of President GRANT. All can clearly see the analogy this boasted acquisition bears to the thirty pieces of silver received by Judas for the betrayal of his master. GREELEY should "own his dog," and at the same time inform his readers how many hundred thousand dollars' worth of City printing he received from the Tammany Ring for becoming the surety of JEFF. DAVIS.

TAMMANY INFLUENCE.

Buffalo Commercial.

Those who are faithful to the Republican Party, and are not willing to join in the anti-GRANT crusade, are sneered at by the New-York *Tribune* for wearing "Custom-house livery." Well, better that than Tammany's livery, which the *Tribune* was strongly suspected of wearing in the days when the Ring was strong. When the TIMES fired the first shot at Tammany's citadel, the *Tribune's* silence was said to have been owing to the fact that there was a good deal of tweed even in HORACE GREELEY's coat.

VERY CURIOUS.

Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

If the New-York *Tribune* had not manifested so much ill-temper toward Gen. GRANT, and had not been so notoriously unfair to him, its tone in relation to the *Alabama* flurry would be rather remarkable. It calls attention approvingly to the letter of its leading correspondent at Washington, who claims that the Administration was outwitted in the treaty. It was only a week ago that all England was howling that our Joint High Commissioners had "outwitted and over-reached" the British Commissioners. Isn't it a little curious that the *Tribune's* correspondent is the only person on this side of the Atlantic who can find consolation for the British? Verily, the *Tribune's* vindictiveness is getting into the blind stage.

GREELEY AND THE TWEED CHARTER.

Albany Evening Journal.

Day after day he had been begging and pleading with the Republican members of the Legislature to vote for anything that would give New-York a good Election law. "Vote with any faction," these were his exact words, "for any charter that will protect us against illegal votes." This was his constant strain. He didn't even insist that the charter should be a fair one. "Vote for any charter," he iterated and reiterated, "that will protect us from a repetition of these frauds." Had the Republican legislators voted for the worst conceivable charter, Mr. GREELEY would thus have been estopped, so long as they thereby obtained a good Election law, from pronouncing a single word of criticism. Yet of the charter which they actually supported, and by which they did obtain such an Election law as he and they wanted, he said: "It has points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy. It is an improvement on the original Frear charter, and we think also on that which was killed last week," that is, the Charter of the Young Democracy. "Vote for any Charter"—"the Tweed Charter is better than any other and better than the existing order of things"—and still he expressly opposed that charter. Is this not, to say the least, a remarkable chapter of tergiversation? How Mr. GREELEY's attitude was regarded at the time may be seen by referring back to the comments of the public journals. The New-York *Evening Post*, alluding to Mr. GREELEY's remarks before the Committee, said they indicated that "his sympathies were with TWEED rather than with the citizens whose spokesman he was"—that his course was "wavering and uncertain"—that his course "was simply a fraud, a dishonorable desertion of a clearly-implied duty, a gross breach of trust." That was the general comment. It is not disputed that there was a partial modification of Mr. GREELEY's tone on the eve of the adoption of the charter—from the time he counseled "vote for any charter" to the time he suggested some amendments to the Tweed Charter. What the reason was he himself can best explain. But it was just at this time that his name was thrown upon the surface as a candidate for Governor, with hints, now of the support of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY and his Young Democracy, and then of somebody else. Was it these things that produced his "wavering and uncertain" course?

THE TRIBUNE STILL FED BY TAMMANY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elmira Advertiser.

The *Tribune* is one of the recipients of the Corporation advertising of the City of New-York. Whole pages of that paper are frequently filled with the stuff, the cost to the City being not less than thirty cents per line. It is probably worth $50,000 a year. Of course all this has no influence on the *Tribune*, and the amazing wonder is that the City officials are such confounded fools as to waste all that money on such barren ground.

GREELEY'S DISHONESTY ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

New-York Independent.

The President has directed Secretary BOUTWELL and Collector ARTHUR to devise some substitute for the New-York General Order warehouses, about which there has been so much complaint. Gen. GRANT found the system in existence when he came into office, and now proposes to abolish it as soon as possible for something better and far less liable to abuse. While others talk loudly about reform, the President applies his hand directly to the work. It is not a little singular that the *Tribune*, while professing to thank him for this proposed reform, should mingle the expression of thanks with a fling of censure. It is about impossible for Gen. GRANT entirely to please the *Tribune*. Either he does not do the right thing, or he does not do it at the right time and in the right way. It has long since become a proverb that it is very difficult to please those who are determined to be displeased. Such seems to be the attitude of the *Tribune*; and to this fact may be traced no small part of its criticisms upon Gen. GRANT. They are far too personal and querulous to comport with editorial candor and impartiality or to have much weight with the public mind.

INSINCERITY OF THE TRIBUNE.

Evening Post.

The motive for any policy which an officer or a party may adopt can be judged only by the result. If the policy is adopted for the sake of temporary success, it will fail through the insincerity of the mover; if it is adopted sincerely for the sake of reform, that fact will be clearly shown by the perseverance with which it is pressed. The *Tribune*, however, does not have the patience or the magnanimity to treat the President's promises with proper consideration. In announcing that he has ordered Secretary BOUTWELL and Collector ARTHUR to abolish the General Order monopoly in this City, it asserts, in a savage spirit, that this "heroic kind of treatment is made necessary in order to affect the elections in New-Hampshire and Connecticut." The *Tribune* has no sufficient warrant for saying this. There is every reason for believing that the President has at last been aroused by the expression of the Senate Committee, and that he is actually determined to reform the abuses complained of. If he is sincere, the reform will not stop with the abolition of the General Order monopoly or with any elections. We believe it will be a general reform, and that, although the Republicans are hard pressed in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, the President proposes reform without reference to those elections.

EXACTLY SO.

Syracuse Courier.

H. GREELEY, in his reply to Senator WINSLOW, perpetrates the following Gallicism: "I am sure I never spoke to Mr. WINSLOW in favor of any charter, except at this conference, and then I did my very utmost to persuade him to vote against it." The *Tribune* philosopher is as luminous as the Irish member of Parliament, who declared that by the term posterity he did not mean our ancestors, but those who immediately preceded them!

TAMMANY PAP.

Albany Evening Journal.

The Ring Government of New-York has organized, the *Tribune* was promptly selected as one of the papers to do the City advertising, which it has been doing ever since with the most faithful regularity. There has been no greater source of extravagant waste and plunder under the whole Ring machine than this, and it has excited general popular indignation. In deference to this sentiment, the *Tribune* says:

> "We trust the Legislature will sanction no charter for our City which does not guard effectively against the extravagant outlay now incurred for advertising. This journal happens just at present to be one of the eighteen designated to render this service, which we willingly do for the compensation allowed; we believe that we fairly earn all that is to be paid us if we ever get it; but we certainly did not solicit the job, and are very willing to relinquish it whenever those in authority decide that what we earn can be better employed elsewhere."

We submit whether this has any meaning other than if the *Tribune* had said: "We know that this advertising which we do at a profit of thousands, is an outrageous swindle and robbery of the tax-payers. We know that the printing in the *Tribune* and seventeen other papers to such an enormous extent is of no earthly use to the public. Yet we are doing it and purpose doing it just so long as we can. We shall not stop until we are compelled to, and in order to ease our conscience and palliate the wrong, we express the hope that we may be cut off by the new charter."

THAT "TOWERING SPIRIT."

Albany Evening Times.

HORACE GREELEY has at last to give in about the "towering spirit" of PETER B. SWEENY. He would not, he could not believe that the "Brains" of the Tammany Ring was anything unworthy of a gentleman and a scholar, which he knew him to be. He saw no evidence that PETER B. had even criminally shared in the corruption of his fellows or in the proceeds of those corruptions. TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY were as the "bummers" that attend and depredate along the march of that mighty army, the honest masses of the Democratic Party; SWEENY was as the General whose sublime plans of conquest and power quite overlook such vulgar vermin.

"HONEST OPPOSITION," AS DEFINED BY H. G.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

The *Tribune's* peculiar way is to charge every improper act of any official upon the Administration, even though the offender be promptly brought to trial and finished by that same Administration. Every act in Congress that fails or passes, no matter which way the decision is, gives it a fresh chance for a fling at the Administration members. If an act or resolution which it dislikes is passed, the *Tribune* says it was the "Administration men" that did it. If, however, a good act passes, then it was done in spite of those same Administration men. Just so with any act that is defeated. Whatever is disapproved is all laid to the Administration men, whatever meets approval was done against their opposition. How false this assumption frequently is we showed in reference to the defeat of the Amnesty bill, which the *Tribune*, as usual, coolly laid to GRANT's friends, in spite of the fact that SUMNER and TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, his three leading opponents, were also the leaders in killing that bill, while every prominent friend of the Administration voted for it. In all this Gen. GRANT is not directly spoken against. He is darkly alluded in to some indirect way, but always is the one really aimed at, and the poison of the shaft is none the less sharp because thus covertly thrown. Time was when the *Tribune* would have despised and denounced such sneaking hostility, and we think now it would be much more to its credit, if it has determined to oppose the Republican Party unless its dictation is followed, to come out and avow its sentiments and meet us on fair open ground.

WHAT MR. GREELEY WANTS—THE WHOLE TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.

Buffalo Express.

Is it not strange that Mr. GREELEY cannot find it in his heart to say one word of approval in behalf of a President whom he helped to elect, and one who has not failed on a single important point of national policy which Mr. GREELEY has advocated?

On the question of tariff the President is sound beyond a question for moderate protection, although he is not so "ferocious" a protectionist as Mr. GREELEY confesses himself to be. But who is? The President has always been in favor of amnesty, just as Mr. GREELEY is. In dealing with foreign Powers, he has gone as far in the interest of peace as the Philosopher of the *Tribune* himself would go. The President has spoken as manly words in favor of civil service reform as ever the great editor has uttered; and GRANT has backed up his words with deeds, which GREELEY never has done. The President's Indian policy has been that of the philanthropist and statesman, which he of the *Tribune* cannot deny. On all moral questions GRANT has been at least as conservative as GREELEY. If GREELEY had been in the President's chair he would not have attempted to do so much to protect the enfranchised blacks in their civil and political rights as GRANT has done, and it is needless to observe that the philosopher would not have succeeded where the President has never failed.

In all these matters GRANT has been all that GREELEY could wish. These have been the great national issues of the day, and GRANT has met them like a man, a Christian and a soldier. Only in one matter has the President failed to meet the Editor's expectations. He has not allowed Mr. GREELEY to control all the Federal offices in New-York, and through them the party management in the State and nation, with a view to GREELEY's nomination as GRANT's successor. This is GRANT's sin against the *Tribune*, and this only. But this is the unpardonable sin. It is a sin against the great and good H. G. All the President's good works in other matters count for naught. The *Tribune* will never forgive the President so long as Mr. GREELEY lives. But GRANT seems to do finely without the sunshine of the venerable editor's benign countenance.

CHARACTERISTIC.

Syracuse Journal.

The *Tribune's* boasted fairness is illustrated by its daily assaults upon Senator WINSLOW, without admitting the Senator's single letter of defense to its columns. Habitual and characteristic.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market yesterday, Feb. 16, was dull, no public sales being consummated at the Exchange or elsewhere, while on the street nothing worthy of note occurred. The only auction announced for the day, namely, a sale under a foreclosure order of a house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, did not take place as expected, for the reason that the suit involving the title to the property has been settled. For today at the Exchange, two legal sales are noticed, and, unless the same are adjourned, real estate on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near Avenue A, will be offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., and JAMES M. MILLER, respectively. For next week, many of the sales proposed are of interest, as will be seen by a reference to our list published on Monday. The week, as to business, however, will be somewhat broken, owing to the holiday occasioned by WASHINGTON'S birthday anniversary, on which day no auctions will be held. In our report of Thursday's sales, one made by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. WHITEHEAD, Esq., referee, was inadvertently omitted, viz.: four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold for $26,000, or $6,500 each, to MATTHEW BYRNES.

Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently closed the following important transaction in City real estate at private sale: Plot of ground on Thirty-fourth-street, adjoining Third-avenue, in size 204 by 100, with the following buildings thereon: Premises known as Glass Hall, with seven four-story stores and flats adjoining, together with the newly erected Thirty-fourth-street Theatre in the rear, and also two four-story stores and tenements on Thirty-third-street, in rear of theatre. All the above sold in one parcel for $500,000; purchaser, Mr. JAMES WILSON, of this City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE FOR SALE, beautifully located in 29th-st., west of Madison-av.; twelve rooms, two bath-rooms, Barry & Lane's range, perfect order, immediate possession, terms to suit. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

$50,000.—AN ELEGANT FULL-front hardwood-finish four-story high-stoop stone house in Madison-av., below 48th-st.; no one can duplicate it; easy terms; new; 25x60x90. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT PURCHASER—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th-st.; a small house will be taken in exchange; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale or to lease on the west side of 5th-av., near 23d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 48th-st., near 5th-av.; Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. GEDNEY, No. 143 West 40th-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 34TH-ST.—FIRST-class full-sized brown-stone house, with stable, for sale very low, with or without new furniture. Terms to suit. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WHOLE FRONT ON NEW Avenue, between 100th and 101st sts.; to a prompt purchaser a bargain is offered. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Boram-place, No. 305 West 23d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—STABLE, WITH TWELVE stalls and good loft, with two years' lease from May 1; it will suit any other business. Apply on the premises, No. 3 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 43d-st., east of Broadway; complete order; terms easy. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

WATER FRONTAGE AND ABOUT twenty lots for sale on the Harlem River, between 119th and 120th sts. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON EAST 30th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55, lot ½ block; price, $15,000; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT OF brown-stone houses, above 42d-st., between 4th and 8th avs., from $12,000 to $80,000. M. S. FRIEND, No. 704 7th-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement brick house; location desirable, and ten minutes' walk from South Seventh-street Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 53 Lee-av. Price, $8,500.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, second house north of 66th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 123 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 6th-av., with immediate possession. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A GOOD HOUSE IN 29TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av., for sale; 20x60, four-story brick, high stoop. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

IMPORTANT.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

To let, a handsomely-furnished five-story English basement house, between 40th and 42d sts., to lease for 2½ years from May 1; rent $500 per month. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—A very nice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, price reasonable; do. on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $22,000; do. on 5th-st., $32,000; do. on 44th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, $24,000; do. on 35th-st., near 5th-av., $28,000; do. on 22d-st., near 6th-av., $16,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—A very superior furnished house to sell or lease for a term of years; this property is in the very best of order in every respect. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BASEment house, No. 47 South Washington-square, facing the parade-ground; the lot is 25x119; house, 25 x60; the extension of Sullivan-st. will make this a corner house. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

CAPITALIST—A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Manufacturing and tenement property, conveniently located for wholesale and retail business, paying good interest, near railroad and shipping. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

$62,000.—THE BEST 25-FEET houses in the City, new, near 5th-av., and below the Park; also, several in 53d-st., 5th and Madison avs. Well worth examining. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$33,000.—PARK-AV.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, near 39th-st., 18.9x55; handsome; very choice location; possession. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

LOTS FOR SALE.—CHOICE CENTRAL Park lots, on 5th-av., and intersecting streets adjacent to the principal avenues; fine plot on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; low price; accommodating terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN OR MORE LOTS ON 147TH-st., 225 feet from Boulevard, with water front. Inquire of G. A. REES, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT IN BROOKLYN, low, twenty houses, with all improvements; prices $3,400 to $6,000; terms, $500 or more, cash, and balance mortgage, payable $100 or less quarterly and interest; rents, $30 to $50 monthly. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, over Fulton Bank, 11 to 2.

A NEW AND VERY GENTEEL THREE-story basement sub-cellar and high-stoop house, in a choice location, at a low price, if applied for immediately. ROBERT S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

MORRISTOWN, NOTED FOR ITS SALUbrity and beautifulness, as well as the beauty of its landscapes and mountain scenery, is situated about twenty-eight miles west of New-York, and is reached in about one and one quarter hours by the Morris and Essex Railroad, from the foot of Barclay-st. Invalids and others who wish to escape the mosquitoes and malaria which infest most of the suburbs of this City, will find Morristown unexceptionable in all respects as a place of residence.

The following desirable property is offered for sale by S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place:

COUNTRY-SEATS,

With elegant buildings, all improvements.

50 acres	$60,000
48 acres	60,000
10 acres	50,000
14 acres	35,000
23 acres	30,000
7 acres	30,000
4 acres	30,000
5 acres	25,000
2 acres	20,000
4 acres	17,000

FARMS,

With superior improvements, from one to two and one-half miles from depot.

90 acres	$35,000
30 acres	30,000
90 acres	25,000
27 acres	25,000
56 acres	20,000
70 acres	12,000

Also cottages with gardens near depot at lower prices. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE.

A valuable gas-coal property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded; the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It binds both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment; superior to any coal mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property.

Apply to J. G. SALVA, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—A fine country residence; location desirable; scenery unsurpassed; has about seventeen acres of choice land, one-third of which is now in choice fruit-bearing trees, comprising over twenty different varieties of apples, and the same number of pears; also, a great abundance of the smaller fruits; the house is a large double one, containing fourteen rooms, with costly marble mantels throughout; outbuildings consist of large carriage-house, barns, &c.; it is within two and a half hours' ride from New-York, and fifteen minutes' walk from depot at Fishkill; terms reasonable. Address W. S. DUDLEY, Fishkill, or apply to J. P. GREEN, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York, where a photograph of the place can be seen.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—ELEGANT villas and villa sites, formerly the country residence of P. Lorillard, situated at Pelham Bridge, Throgg's Neck, for sale or to rent to desirable parties on most liberal terms.

This property has a water-front on East Chester Bay, and the Eastern Boulevard passes through it; is remarkably healthy; fine fishing, bathing and boating; beautiful shade-trees; water privileges; convenient to three steam-boat landings, and the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads; stages will run to all the principal trains; also, to rent, elegantly furnished, the mansion on the property, with the ground attached, including the island and dock. Maps furnished on application at No. 16 Chambers-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—One hour from New-York via Central Railroad of New-Jersey; property from $2,500 to $5,000, and $5,000 to $35,000; within three to fifteen minutes' walk of depot, with or without water, heater and gas; farms $5,000 to $25,000, all under good cultivation; houses to rent, $225 to $2,000 per annum, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to B. A. MUMFORD, opposite depot Plainfield, N. J., or E. C. FORCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—TWO YEARS' LEASE AND furniture and the well-established business of the Clarendon House, Nyack, on the Hudson; house contains forty rooms; large grounds, plenty of shade, good vegetable garden, abundance of strawberries; barn, with accommodation for eight horses; if not sold by the 20th of March, will be rented furnished or unfurnished, as the present occupant will leave for Europe. Further particulars Post-office Box No. 129, Nyack, N. Y.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON THE SOUND.—First-class frame cottage with out-buildings, and about three acres of land; splendid view of surrounding country, with good bathing, fishing and driving, for sale to close an estate; price, $10,000. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st., or to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information apply to J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms. H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

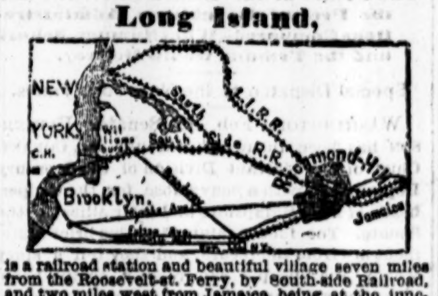
$5,000—ORANGE, N. J.—NEW THOROughly-built house, near depot; well located; good plot ground; terms to suit purchaser. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM AT A BARGAIN.—140 acres near depot; entire or in parcels, to suit; buildings, fruit, timber, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,



is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and Macadamised sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st. thirty minutes; fare, fifteen cents; yearly commutation, $48. Trains from Roosevelt or Grand-st. Ferries at 8½ or 10 A. M. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the Station, or R. R. HAZARD, JR., Real Estate Broker, No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

A. A.—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE beautiful, growing, and enterprising village of WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

A neat cosy house for $2,250.

A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $6,500. Larger and more commodious houses, $7,000 to $16,000.

Choice lots at $350 to $600, according to location. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first-class.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centres of New-York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and North-side Railroad, (terminus at Whitestone,) one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run forty-one trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight, and in Summer steamers ply constantly between New-York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor, will stimulate the growth of Whitestone, and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build.

Terms on lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for five years; if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Agents of the Whitestone Land Association, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. F. B. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences. WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

30,000 ACRES OF FINEST COTTON and grain land in Arkansas at a great sacrifice. These lands are on railroad lines, a few hours from Memphis, and well adapted for a colony or for individual occupancy, and a portion of it, on account of family affliction, will be sold at less than Government price. An enterprising German or Dane can make a liberal arrangement for taking hold of a part or all of this property. The title is perfect and the reference in this City of the highest character. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., fronting Jefferson Park—An elegant and universally-admired mansard-roof house, 32 by 45, on corner lot 66 by 230, built by present owner two years ago; octagonal wing, sixteen rooms including bath-room, wide hall, staircase in side hall, fine cellar, wide piazza, gas, water in house from well, cistern and city works, and only six minutes' walk from depots; terms satisfactory. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,496 New-York, or Box No. 212 Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—TREMONT, WITHIN ELEVEN miles of the City Hall, and four and a half of Central Park, five minutes' walk from depot, a very desirable first-class frame-house, containing fourteen rooms, with all conveniences; also fine carriage-house and stable. The plot contains nineteen City lots, bounded on all sides by streets now open. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—COTtages from $3,000 to $5,000, houses from $5,000 to $12,000, country-seats from $7,000 to $35,000. To rent—country-seats, houses and cottages from $300 to $1,600 per year; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, opposite depot.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

A FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County, forty miles from New-York; forty acres good land; large house in good order; tenant-house, new barn, hennery, and ice-house filled; abundance of choice fruit, shade and lawn; three-quarters of a mile from depot, mills, stores, &c; trout brook, springs, good fences, &c. Apply to T. A. F., No. 116 East 23d-st.

ESTATE OF THE LATE ROBERT L. MAITLAND, most beautifully situated on the South Shrewsbury River, containing 60 acres, or less if desired, with very fine modern improvements, for sale by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also furniture.

At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 200 acres. A. C. KUCK, No. 43 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near depot, about one hour via Erie railway, double house, complete out-buildings; 150 apple and pear trees; other fruit abundant; six acres superior land; whole in complete condition; a decided bargain; must be sold; price $10,000. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER, WITHIN one hour of New-York, three new frame houses, built in most substantial manner, with all modern conveniences, water, gas, &c.; barn and stable, with from two to four acres of land each. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT YONKERS—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, a choice residence, fifteen rooms, gas, furnace, water, one and a half acres, grapes and other fruits, stables, &c., for sale or to let; possession in April. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, or S. C. DOTY, No. 23 Union-square.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE or to lease, on favorable terms, a very nice new house, with stable and garden; five minutes' walk from depot. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park-place, or Dr. HENRY N. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 73½ ACRES, BEtween Madison and Morristown, N. J., one mile from depot; location elevated, commanding fine views; fruit, timber, spring, brook, &c.; price very low. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome house, complete in all respects; gas, water, furnace; over 2 acres, near depot, for sale low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st. Orange real estate a specialty.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

RAHWAY.—SMALL HOUSE ON MAIN-ST., near depot. Address P., No. 343 West 18th-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house, No. 18 West Washington-place, with every convenience. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

A VERY FULLY AND WELL-FURnished house, in 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let from May next. For price, &c., apply to FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

A house with five acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house good size, with gas, water, &c., together with stable, cow-house, &c.

Also, a double house, (with or without,) a stable on 161st-st., with four lots, besides large lawn in front; house has Croton water, gas, &c., with twelve rooms, besides basement, kitchen, cellar, &c. Inquire of SHEPHERD KNAPP, near the premises, or at No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, the late residence of Robert Mead, deceased, at Greenwich, Conn., on Main-st., near the church; stables, garden, two acres of land, with abundance of fruit; hot and cold water throughout the house; overlooks the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOS. G. RITCH, Executor, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 49TH-st., near 5th-av.
First-class house on West 50th-st., near 5th-av.
On East 17th-st., near 3d-av.
On East 33d-st., near Madison-av.
On East 14th-st., near 2d-av.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, at Fort Washington; large house, with gas and water; gardener's cottage, green-house, graperies, stable, coach-house and other outbuildings, and about nine acres of land. Will be rented till 1st November. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY-furnished extra-wide four-story high-stoop house, situated on 5th-av., above 23d-st., with fine stable in rear of lot; to lease at $10,000 per annum, or $1,000 per month, for one or two years. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 68 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, corner of South 5th-av.—To lease for a term of years, house, four stories; can be altered for business purposes; having a frontage of 119 feet on the avenue; location central for a club; security required. No brokers wanted.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 2D-AV., near St. Mark's Church; $250 a month, for one year or six months; high stoop, full front, with dining-room extension and all modern improvements; four stories; possession 1st of May. Gen. M. I. E., Station D.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES above 42d-st., 4th and 8th avs.; furnished and unfurnished, at all prices from $1,200 to $4,000. Call at M. S. FRIEND'S, No. 704 7th-av.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, Nos. 32 and 66 West 45th-st.; rent $2,800 and $2,300. Permits at No. 103 Chambers-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses, Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st., near Canal, to rent, in complete order; immediate possession; rent low. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE LOTS AND OFFICES HITHerto occupied by the subscribers, with or without steam power. They are very light and very desirable for mechanical purposes. F. HART & CO., Printers, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

HOTEL TO LEASE.—A SMALL HOTEL on Broadway to lease; furniture, all new, for sale. For particulars inquire at Manufacturers' Union Depository, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep; water and water-closet; one or five years; in No. 8 Extra-place; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

BANKING-ROOM, CORNER BROADway and Thomas-st., 23x137 feet; on level with street; will build a vault to suit tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT power; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, No. 108 Cliff-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT OF PREMISES, NO. 87 Prince-st. Apply in store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—LOFTS TO CONtain about 15,000 square feet; must be well lighted; within two blocks of Broadway, between Fulton and Duane sts. Apply to The Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing and Lithographing Co., No. 71 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A small family; location from 38th-st., up to 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or Madison and 5th avs. Apply to B. MARKS, No. 5 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small, well-furnished house, in good order, and in pleasant locality; rent not over $2,000. Address, stating particulars, A. R. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE IN vicinity of Tuckahoe or White Plains, on Harlem Railroad, of from four to six acres of land; price about $6,000. Address or apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, FIRST-CLASS house, in good neighborhood, near 5th-av.; will pay all cash, or part cash and balance other real estate. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A COMFORTAble country home, within fifty minutes of Post-office. Apply at No. 62 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON ELM-ST., BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of D. W. Diggs and Henry Cornell, executors of Wm. W. Cornell, deceased:

ELM-STREET.—The four valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91 Elm-st., adjoining the State Arsenal, and the iron-works of Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STORES AND LOTS, NOS. 188 AND 190 FRONT-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Jane Bleecker, deceased:

FRONT-STREET.—The two four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Front-st., between Burling-slip and Fulton-st., and known as Nos. 188 and 190. These stores were substantially built by Wm. Tucker and Titus & Smith, under the supervision of the late John Oothout.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND THREE LOTS ON 123D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The three lots, together with the three-story French-roof frame house thereon, situate on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 155 feet east of 3d-av. The house is about 26 feet wide, with two-story dining-room extension, and one-story kitchen extension; has modern improvements, gas, water-closets, stationary tubs, range and furnace. Lots each 25x100.11 feet.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—IN the matter of the petition of DAVID D. TERRY, Receiver, &c., of EDWARD HAMANN and HERMAN ROSENBERG, for leave to sell real estate, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, I, David D. Terry, the receiver in said order named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all the right, title and interest of Edward Hamann and Herman Rosenberg in the following premises: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished by the numbers (45) forty-five and (47) forty-seven Bowery, and the number (21) twenty-one Chrystie-street, with the land in the rear of and lying between the said lots on the Bowery and the said lot on Chrystie-street, and, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the easterly line of the Bowery at the north-westerly corner of the lot known as number (43) forty-three Bowery, now or lately belonging to Gertrude E. Ward, and running thence eastwardly along the same sixty-nine feet eight and a half inches to the rear line of said lot; thence southwardly along the same, and along the rear of a lot of land, now or lately belonging to Gertrude Ray Ward and Ann Catherine Ward, forty feet to the northerly side of a lot of land, now or lately belonging to Eliza S. Doughty; thence eastwardly along the same seven feet and six inches to the rear line thereof; thence southwardly along the same twenty feet to the present or late northerly wall of the German Theatre; thence eastwardly along the same, and so continuing in a straight line one hundred and eighty-nine feet seven inches to the westerly line of Chrystie-street; thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet to land belonging to James Mulry; thence westwardly along the same and parallel with the wall of the German Theatre aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five feet, to land now or late belonging to Susanna Drake; thence westwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the easterly line of the Bowery, and thence southwardly along the same thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of said judgment debtors in and to those certain leases described in said petition, namely, first, a lease of premises No. 41 Bowery; secondly, a lease of the rears of 23 and 25 Chrystie-street; and thirdly, a lease from month to month of the rears of 27 and 27½ Chrystie-street. And also all the right, title and interest of the said judgment debtors in and to the personal property mentioned in said petition, namely, the libraries, scenery and personal property of the Stadt Theatre.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872.

DAVID D. TERRY, Receiver.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DEscribed real estate at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway:

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER AND BROOME STS.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROOME AND WOOSTER STREETS.—Known as No. 55 Wooster-st., being 18.4 feet on Wooster by 75 feet on Broome, with the building erected thereon. Lot 18.4x75 feet.

WOOSTER-STREET, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—House and lot, No. 147 Wooster. Size of lot, 25x100. The house is a substantial three-story and basement brick building.

TUESDAY, March 5,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

THE VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON EAST SIDE OF SEVENTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS.—Size of building about 40x95; size of lot, 49.4x100 feet.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY AND CROSBY-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—"THEATRE COMIQUE."

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The large and valuable plot of ground on Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, known as Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, and Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 Crosby-st., including the "Theatre Comique," with furniture, scenery, fittings, &c. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 850 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Another term commences Feb. 19.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMIABLE AND REFINED AMERican lady, largely experienced, and possessed of most flattering testimonials, desires a position in an institution or family; her acquirements are English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin and the elements of music; salary not demanded; simply a home for a brief season only; failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of amenuensis, or of lady's companion, or would accept the supervision of a small household; unexceptionable references. Address for three days, SPES, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER wanted in a boys' boarding school; a man of experience and refinement willing to devote himself entirely to his work. Apply to No. 128 East 24th-st., before 1 or after 7 P. M.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, teacher of French and Spanish, will give lessons at her own or at pupil's residence. Address M. L. A., No. 215 West 13th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of common English studies, every day from 8½ to 3. Apply to No. 128 East 24th-st., before 1 o'clock or after 7 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONeer, No. 60 Liberty-st.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, importer's sale of strictly first-class wines and liquors from same stock as sale of Dec. 27, for which there has been many inquiries, wines of favorite brands, Hennessy brandies, 1830, '40, '50, in bond to the trade, in cases or casks, or in quantities to suit from store to families, rums, gins, &c. Very old A. Kellar bourbon and rye whiskies, bought of Ives, Beecher & Co., from 1859 to 1867, and sold pure. All the goods guarenteed in the fullest manner. For full particulars see *Tribune*.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

360 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex *Dacian*.
200 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:
4,720 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Windsor*, from Messina.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK, by order of A. B. McDonald, Esq., executor of Edward D. Nelson, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

100 shares People's Bank stock, par value $25.

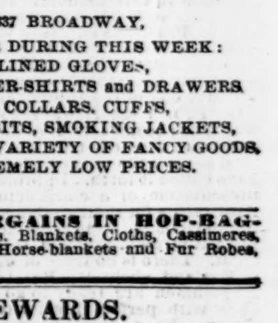
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

LEASE.—ENGLISH BEER PUMP, RESTAUrant, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts., MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock; tables, chairs, crockery, range, cooking utensils, everything complete for business; rent paid; sale positive.

SEWING MACHINES.

CASH

THE "DOMESTIC"



AGENTS are wanted for this City and near-by towns and every town in Connecticut and New-Jersey, to whom commissions will be paid in CASH. Apply in person or by letter at th office of "DOMESTIC" S. M. CO., 96 Chambers-st. N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOP-BAGGING, Burlaps, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cheviots, Horse-blankets and Fur Robes, No. 103 Chambers-st.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD!!

NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

Stolen, from the Snedecor Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, Feb. 15, three PAINTINGS and one WATER-COLOR.

One painting, 9x12 inches, upright; subject, an old man in snow-storm, carrying a mail bag. Painted by C. F. Blauvelt.

One painting, 9½x11½ inches, upright; subject, an interior with a lady sitting at a table having an interview with a gentleman, who is standing; style of dress about the time of Louis XIII. or XIV. Painted by Accard.

One painting, 8½x11 inches, upright; subject, a boy in the act of throwing a snow-ball; girl crouched behind a tree box, or against a fence, and several children coming out of a door. Painted by "Green."

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

Filippo, the Bandit.

In the year 1496 the condition of Italy was deplorable. The kingdom was divided and torn by rival factions, harassed by foreign invasion, and overrun by banditti.

The banditti were the most terrible scourge of the three. Their chieftain, Filippo, was adored by the bandits, and idolized by the common people. He was more than a match for all the Kings Generals.

Up to the period in which our story begins, no prison had been able to hold Filippo; no fortress had been able to withstand him. He had been popularly supposed to possess supernatural powers.

But at last it seemed as though his race was run. He had been captured, tried, condemned, and was now lying in the deepest dungeon of the prison of San Gregore, in the ancient town of Foggia, awaiting execution.

The annual Fair of the province of Apulia, of which Foggia was the capital, was in full blast at this time, and the old town was full of peasantry and strangers from the country round about.

Among these strangers was a chosen band of Filippo's men, skillfully disguised, and determined to rescue their leader from death, if possible, even at the cost of their own lives.

And, mingling in the throngs, were scores of the bandits' wives—some with babes in their arms—in many guises, and all keenly watching the signs of the times, and feeling the pulse of the multitude, for the purpose of catching at every possible chance and straw that might be turned to the advantage of their condemned chieftain.

But no opportunity for rescue occurred. The prison guards were doubled during the day and quadrupled at night. And now Filippo's last day but one on earth had come. The next morning, unless rescue should intervene, he was to be beheaded, with twenty-four of his comrades, in the public square of Foggia.

That day was the last and the gayest day of the Fair.

Mingling in the throng, according to the custom of the age and country, were the Marchesa Strozzi and the Signorita Bianca Strozzi, the wife and daughter of the Marchese Strozzi, who was then the Governor and Viceroy of the province of Apulia. It had been by the superior skill and courage of the Marchese Strozzi that Filippo had been captured; and it was his iron will that now held the bandit chieftain in a grip as firm and relentless as that of fate itself.

That evening the Marchesa Strozzi gave a masked ball at the palace, and Bianca seizing an opportunity which offered, left her mother's side, retired to her own room, and assuming a domino and mask, she returned to the ball and mingled with the throng of guests.

Made timid by her youth and long seclusion in a convent, it was the Signorita's hope that her disguise might not be penetrated; but she had scarcely reached the middle of the hall ere she heard herself addressed by one who had discovered her secret.

She turned quickly, an intuitive fear giving rise to the suspicion that it was the Signor Concini, a young nobleman whom her mother had determined to force Bianca to wed against her will; but instead of beholding the graceful, elegant form of the Signor, her eyes fell upon the commanding figure of a man who, dressed in the costume of a Knight Templar, begged her to pause a moment and listen to his prayer.

"I am no saint or Madonna, whose intercession will avail you," she said; "so pray pass on, and offer your petitions before another shrine."

"I fear poor Filippo the bandit is not worthy of such a divine favor," said the stranger. "It is human aid I seek, and I come to you in the name of sweet Mercy."

"Filippo! Filippo!" repeated Bianca "That name has met me at every turn today. Why am I thus beset, and why do I take the interest I do in this condemned outlaw?"

She said this impatiently, and under her breath, but her companion heard it, and drawing a step nearer he stooped, so that his lips almost touched the maiden's ear, and said:

"Because Filippo is the kinsman of Angelo Capello, and Angelo Capello is the beloved of Bianca Strozzi."

Bianca turned pale.

"What would you have me do?" she asked.

"A simple thing. Only meet me an hour hence at the eastern gate of the palace, and the rest will be told."

"I, alone, at midnight, meet a stranger at the gate of the palace!"

"The Signorita Bianca need not fear. Her own confessor, Fra Ignazio, will be there also, to accompany her wherever she may go."

More and more bewildered by every word the stranger uttered, fascinated as if by a magic spell, Bianca Strozzi could not choose but promise an attendance at the proposed rendezvous.

"But stay!" she said, as the masked stranger was about leaving her. "The eastern gate of the palace leads to the prison of San Gregore."

"I know it, Signorita."

She stepped back to allow a gay troop of maskers to pass by, and when she again looked for her mysterious companion, he had diappeared.

Bianca, on going to the eastern gate of the palace at the appointed hour, found Fra Ignazio, the stranger, and one of her mother's pages named Vito, awaiting her. Bianca looked at the latter with surprise, which was increased when Fra Ignazio said:

"Signorita, be not surprised that you behold Vito also a member of our company. He is a brave, loyal and true Italian, and goes with us to purchase a rare and glorious immortality."

The stranger pressed Vito's hand and laid his own upon the page's head in blessing, then silently departed. Bianca saw, even in the dim light, that Vito's face, though pallid, wore an enthusiastic expression, and that his eyes shone like those of one who is about to lay down his life for a cause more precious to him than the life he gives for it.

The priest struck twice with his staff upon an iron door before which they stood.

"They are long in coming," he muttered; "but doubtless the poor fools fear we are the forerunners of the mob whose attack they apprehend, and are in no hurry to open for us."

"Whither are we going, good father?" asked Bianca timidly.

"This is one of the entrances to San Gregore, the State prison of Foggia," he replied.

"And why do we enter here?" she demanded.

"For the best of purposes. To set at liberty and save the life of a brave man. Listen a moment, and bear well in mind what I may say. We shall liberate Filippo to-night, but Vito remains to die in his stead. Do not start, or cast upon the poor fellow such a look of compassion. He glories in the sacrifice he has accepted; he remembers that in a just cause martyrdom is a blessed privilege. Do you, my daughter, take courage from his example, and flinch not from the trial before you."

The iron door grated on its hinges, and a voice asked who it was that knocked. On hearing Fra Ignazio's voice in reply, the door was swung open, and the party were conducted to the reception-room of Michele the jailer.

The jailer was a shrewd, sharp-eyed man, and he glanced inquiringly at the confessor's companions. Fra Ignazio told him who they were, and that Bianca had come thither to visit Filippo's cell, in fulfillment of a vow made at the confessional.

The party were allowed to go on their way, Michele himself preceding them with his keys and a lantern. After winding through many damp and gloomy passages, and descending flight after flight of stone steps till it seemed as though they must have gone down into the very bowels of the earth, the jailer paused before a door more strongly barred than any they had yet passed. The thick panels were so densely studded with brass and iron nails that it seemed fairly bristling with them, and after unlocking it, it was with some difficulty that Michele could turn it upon its grating hinges.

Before those who accompanied him entered the cell Michele did so, and took a survey of its interior. Satisfied with the inspection, he held the door aside while the confessor, the Signorita and the page entered.

"In an hour I will return for you," he said.

"Be it so," the priest replied. "In an hour we will bid Filippo adieu, for the young lady's vow will then be fulfilled."

The cell door swung heavily together, with a noise and jar that seemed to resound throughout the whole prison.

Bianca looked about her, and then, for the first time in her life, she found herself face to face with a bandit—an object which had ever been the greatest terror of her childhood and youth.

An emotion of terror she could not control caused her to cling closer to the confessor's side, when she first met the glance of Filippo's eye; but a moment afterward she was ashamed of her folly, and in obedience to Fra Ignazio's words, she returned the outlaw's salute with a formal bow of courtesy.

"I have come according to my promise, Filippo," said the priest, "and I have brought with me these friends, whose presence, I trust, will prove a comfort to you."

"I am deeply grateful to you all," returned the bandit, and his voice sounded to Bianca so melodious, so calm and so steady, that she closely scanned his face to see if indeed there lurked in his lineaments any expression of fear of his approaching death.

The lamp which the jailer had lighted and placed upon a rude table at the side of the cell, cast but a feeble light around, yet it was sufficient to reveal the outlaw's features, and Bianca was astonished to discover such noble lineaments in the feared and hated Filippo.

Utterly unable to reconcile the early impression she had formed of banditti with this man's appearance, Bianca stood regarding him in mute wonder, when she was recalled to herself by seeing Vito, the page, kneel before the priest, and the latter, laying both hands upon his head, murmured a few words in Latin, while the tears fell thick and fast upon his outspread hands.

"It has been decreed by the Council that thus only can you be saved," said Fra Ignazio, turning to Filippo after Vito had arisen. "This young man accepts the trust confided to him. There were not wanting many eager contestants for the glory and the honor, but in the choice of Vito I believe a judicious selection has been made, especially since the office he holds in the Marchesa's household is one which you can also fill, and thus your final escape may be secured."

At the commencement of the confessor's speech, Filippo listened to him with a perplexed air, as though quite at a loss to comprehend the meaning of his words; but as he proceeded light seemed to dawn upon the bandit's mind, and when the priest paused, he put his hands over his eyes and turned away.

"Nay, nay, Fra Ignazio," he said in a husky tone; "this thing shall never be! Though it is hard to die when everything promised so well, it shall never be said that another suffered in Filippo's stead. I fear not to meet death to-morrow."

"Signor!" said the priest, and there was a grave authority in his tone, "the time we were allowed to spend in this place is already half expired. No more precious moments must be wasted in this vain war of words. Filippo, by the authority I hold in the Council of Nine, I charge you to remember your oath of fealty. You solemnly swore to hold yourself subservient to the good of the nation, and to the mandate of the Council. That Council has decreed that the unjust sentence of the Marchese Strozzi shall not be executed upon you. It has selected Vito Spinelli to be your substitute, and through me it calls upon you to obey its decrees. So arise, Filippo, stifle every rebellious thought, and prepare to leave San Gregore with us when the jailer returns."

The look of noble resolve which the face of the condemned man had worn died away while Fra Ignazio spoke, and an expression of repentance and humility took its place. He bowed to the superior power which overshadowed him, and making no further objection to the plan which had been laid for his escape, he and the page proceeded to exchange clothes; Bianca, at a sign from the priest, retiring to a corner of the cell, and placing herself in such a position that the other occupants of the dungeon were shielded from her view.

She remained there for some moments, and when the confessor recalled her, she was surprised at the transformation she beheld.

Filippo and Vito were as completely metamorphosed as though they had actually exchanged identity, and had it not been that Bianca knew of their plans beforehand, she would have disputed the fact of any transfer having been made.

The bandit drew the young man to his bosom, he pressed his lips upon his forehead, and murmured words in his ear which made the page's face flush scarlet with love and gratitude.

At that moment the cell door again grated noisily upon its hinges, and looking around, the jailer was seen on the threshold.

"Pardon if I have interrupted the Signorita's devotions before the time, but the dial in the guard-room marked the hour, and I came to light you back, as you desired."

"We are quite ready, Signor Michele," the priest replied. "The penance of the Signorita Bianca is accomplished, and I doubt not the soul of Filippo will be also benefited by her devotions. Come, my daughter," he added, rising, "I will return to the palazzo with you and the page."

He walked to the door, when he stopped, and turning to the supposed outlaw, said:

"And thou, my son, be not faint-hearted. I will be with thee again to-morrow. In the meantime, *Pax vobiscum*."

He laid his hand upon Vito's head in blessing, and as he did so the affectionate pressure which accompanied the movement told the intrepid page that there was a more than ordinary fervor in the benison.

More rapidly than they have traversed the various dark passages on their way to Filippo's cell, did the party retrace their steps.

The next day, in accordance with the decree, the bandits were executed, and it was believed that the dreaded Filippo was finally sealed up in the grave. The same night the Marchesa Strozzi, with her attendant, the Signora Maestrelli, in a retired room of the palace, met the Signor Concini and Don Cesare, an emissary from the French Court. The king of France wanted to get possession of the province of Apulia, and knowing the ambitious and unscrupulous nature of the Marchesa, he had not hesitated to approach her, through Don Cesare, with the most atrocious proposals.

The Marchesa really hated her husband. When a girl she loved the father of the young Signor Concini, but they had been rudely separated, and had both married, giving their hands where their hearts did not follow. The Marchesa wished her daughter Bianca to marry the son of her old lover, but in this she was opposed by both her daughter and her husband. This added to her hatred of the Marchese, and made her lend a ready ear to the schemes of Don Cesare, who artfully suggested that *if her husband were only out of the way*, she would become the reigning Sovereign of Apulia, supported by the power of France, and with no one to dispute her will. She caught eagerly at the bait, and a plan of proceedings was agreed upon.

In accordance with this plan, Concini sought out a poisoner known as Adrian of Palermo, and under pretence of getting a prescription for a sick friend, obtained a subtle and powerful poison, which was secretly administered to the Marchese, and of which he died in agonizing convulsions.

Bianca being thus left at the mercy of her mother, was ordered to accept Concini as her affianced husband without delay. This she refused to do, and avowed her love for Angelo Capello. The enraged Marchesa, utterly beside herself with fury, locked Bianca in her room to keep her a close prisoner, until she could contrive some means of bending her to her will. "I will have her obedience or her life," she hissed, as she turned the key on her child, and went to prepare for the funeral obsequies of her murdered husband.

The last sad duties were performed, and all that remained of the noble Marchese Strozzi was lowered into the dark vault beneath the church of Santi Apostoli.

The attendant priests remained to chant solemn dirges over the dead—all but Fra Ignazio, who, as soon as the marble slab was placed over the dark receptacle which received his patron and friend, left the altar, as though his emotions were so overpowering that even the duties of his holy office could not detain him.

But it was for another and quite a different reason that Fra Ignazio abandoned his place among the attendant clergy.

In the vestry to which he retired to lay aside his robes, he was met by a man of tall, commanding figure and impressive features, who appeared in the character of a monk. This man was the Necromancer of Monte Gargano.

"Quick, *Maestro!*" the latter said, not disdaining to call this mortal by that exalted title. "Come quickly, or we shall be too late!"

"Aye, I am ready, Ignazio," replied the other. "Do you go before for a while, and I will follow."

The Necromancer followed Fra Ignazio to a certain shrine situated in a distant part of the church. The crowd which a short time before had filled the vast edifice to overflowing, had already dispersed, and except the few devotees who lingered around the chief altar, not a layman remained.

By a narrow passage Ignazio and his companion reached the posterior of the shrine, when the Necromancer took precedence of the priest and became the guide.

They now laid aside the caution which had hitherto marked their movements, and with mad haste they lifted a small section of the marble pavement beneath their feet, and as they did so a flight of narrow steps was discovered beneath the floor.

"No one knows of this descent except ourselves," whispered the Necromancer.

The two descended a few steps, then turning, with difficulty, and not without some pain and great danger of discovering themselves, they replaced the slab above their heads, and cautiously descended the narrow staircase.

The Necromancer paused when the last step was reached, and drawing a lantern from beneath his robe, soon lighted it, and by its feeble rays their further passage was guided.

"Whither does this passage-way lead us?" asked the priest.

"To the cemetery beneath the chancel," replied the Necromancer, who at length stopped before a low-browed door which seemed to bar their further passage. But the man was prepared for every emergency, and taking a key from the bosom of his robe, he soon turned the rusty lock, and swung the portal wide enough open to admit them. As he did so, a gust of foul, fetid air was blown upon their faces from the chamber into which the passage opened. At the same moment also, there fell upon their ears the muffled sound of chanting voices and the confused fall of footsteps.

"We shall soon be directly beneath the pavement before the high altar," said the Necromancer. "But hold! This door must not close behind us, else we are surely lost, for there is no opening for the key upon this side."

Setting down his lantern, the Necromancer dragged a stone from its place, that it might hold the door open for their exit, and then again taking up the lantern, he lead the way, through avenues and aisles of the dead of bygone ages, to the spot above which Fra Ignazio and his associate priests had lately been standing.

The choral melody had not yet ceased, and when the Necromancer next spoke, it was in a carefully subdued tone.

At the same time he raised the lantern, and thus revealed the coffin which contained the remains of the Marchese.

To the surprise of the confessor, the lid, which was securely fastened when the body was lowerered into the vault, was gone, and the face and form of the governor were fully exposed.

Fra Ignazio half turned his head to ask the reason of this strange occurrence, when Filippo rose from beside the corpse.

"How came Filippo here?" ejaculated the priest.

"'Twas I who brought him here three hours since."

"And I have obeyed your orders, *Maestro*," the bandit said. "Yonder, beside that stone sarcophagus, I waited until the vault was opened from above. Then, when the coffin was lowered, I marked well the spot where it was placed, and when the slab was replaced above, I hurried hither, and with the implements you gave me removed the lid, so that air might reach the murdered Marchese."

"Say not murdered, Filippo. The Marchese still lives. Help me, my comrades," said the Necromancer. "We must remove the Marchese from his narrow bed and place him in a more comfortable spot. The floor is too damp and cold, but yonder tablet will answer our purpose very well."

With some difficulty the three men very gently raised the body of the Marchese from its grim resting-place, and laid it upon the rude bed which the Necromancer had pointed out, and then he applied a cordial to the lips of the Marchese.

The powerful elixir had an instantaneous effect, for directly he who but a short time before seemed numbered with the dead, raised himself into a sitting posture and looked about him with inquiring glances.

"What place is this?" he asked. "Why am I attended by the Marchesa's page?"

"Your Excellenza has been ill," returned Fra Ignazio. "You have been very ill, and we are here to care for you. Lie down again, dear Signor, and let your strength return by degrees."

The Marchese lay back and passed his hand several times across his forehead.

"Ah, now I remember," he said. "I have been lying in a kind of trance for many hours. I recall the mortal sickness which seized me, the weeping attendants, the priests' last offices, and then the horrible blank which followed. I remember too, the dreadful spasms which contracted my frame, and the vice-like grip that seized my heart when life flowed so sluggishly through my veins. But where are the Marchesa and my beloved Bianca? Why are they also not here to welcome me back to life?"

"Because the Marchesa is a traitress and a murderess," said the deep voice of the Necromancer.

Again the Marchese raised his head and looked in the direction whence the voice proceeded.

"Who spoke?" he asked. "Those tones are not familiar. Can the dead speak?"

"'Twas I who spoke," replied the Magician, rising and coming forward to where the light could fall upon his face. "I am called the Necromancer of Monte Gargano. People invest me with supernatural power, and I use that power for the good, not the ill, of mankind."

"And 'tis that power which has brought the noble Marchese back to life," said Filippo, with fervor.

"I have heard of the Necromancer of Monte Gargano," the Marchese said, "but never before have I seen him face to face. I thank thee, friend, if thou has brought me back to a life of usefulness, but it seems a sorry reception to hear thee say that my wife, the mother of my daughter, is a traitress and a murderess."

"Yet 'tis even so, Excellenza. 'Twas through her machinations that the deadly poison was administered, and but for Fra Ignazio's care it would have proved fatal."

The Necromancer then rapidly sketched the events which had so recently transpired, and convinced the Marchese of the truth of his narrative. The unhappy man bowed his head upon his hands and groaned in anguish of spirit. But there was no time for the indulgence of grief. The Necromancer, at once proceeding to business, informed the astounded Marchese who the supposed Vito really was, and then whispered something in his ear that seemed to give him complete control over the amazed Viceroy, who arose and said:

"Let us hasten from this place. I long to return to the light of day, that I may save my poor daughter from the fate which has been prepared for her."

Filippo took up the lantern, and placing himself at the head of the little procession, prepared to leave the vault.

Judge of their surprise, however, when, upon reaching the little door which admitted them to the vault, they found it closed and fast locked.

Fra Ignazio sprang forward, and with Herculean strength flung his full weight against the oaken barrier. He endeavored to grasp the stout panels, and he shook the obdurate portal as though he would make it yield to his wishes, but each and every effort was unavailing.

The stone which was thought sufficient to hold it firmly open was lying within the vault. When a gust of wind blew along the passage and struck the door, the round stone not offering sufficient resistance, the door gradually and surely closed, thus making captive the four men who were within.

Fra Ignazio raised the lantern to the faces of his companions, and upon each he saw the blankness of sudden dispair.

Only the Marchese seemed less horror-struck than the others.

"The key!" he said. "Is not that the key you hold in your hand?"

"It is, Signor; but the lock cannot be reached from within the vault."

Then the full horror of their situation burst upon the Marchese, and he cast himself against the closed door, and beat upon it wildly.

"'Tis useless, Marchese," said the Necromancer. "That fast shut portal has resisted sturdier blows than those you are dealing. Give over the vain attempt, and let us calmly look this terrible fact in the face."

The Marchese heaved a sigh of poignant anguish, and taking the lantern, he started to search for some opening through which they could escape.

To prove that trite saying, that misfortunes never come singly, another overwhelming disaster now fell upon the doomed prisoners.

The light which had hitherto guided and cheered them by its rays, was suddenly extinguished. The supply of oil was exhausted, and total darkness was now added to the other horrors of their situation. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the New-York Ledger. Ask for the number dated Feb. 24, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news-office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New-York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. W. WARE at 7½ P. M. Youths' Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M.; interesting addresses may be expected. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDSON-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, Pastor. Missionary day SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. G. J. MINGINS will speak to the Sabbath-school Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

APOSTOLIC PREACHING.—REV. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach on this subject SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts.; a sermon to young men at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance-speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday. JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on this subject on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in Manhattan Reformed Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At the afternoon service the first sermon of a special course will be preached on "Difficult and Misunderstood Passages of Holy Scripture." Subject—*Children Punished for the Sins of Parents.* The next sermon of the course for WEDNESDAY EVENINGS during Lent will be preached on the 21st inst. at 8 P. M. by Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av. corner 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING; Rev. Dr. CARTER on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free. LENT SERVICES—Wednesdays, A. M., 10½ o'clock, with lecture P. M. 4; Fridays, A. M., 10½; Evening, 7½, with lecture.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN; MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. —The Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, will preach the funeral sermon of the late John C. Howser, at 10½ A. M. The EVENING service at 7½. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, will preach in this church SUNDAY, Feb. 18, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., below 14th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. HENRY WARREN, Pastor of the Arch-street Church, Philadelphia; and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The sixth sermon of this series will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Consistency.* EVENING service as usual.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Daily services during Lent at 10 A. M., except on Saturday; Saturdays at 12 M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MAC ARTHUR, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, of Newburg. Annual missionary collection in the morning. Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. JAMES M. FREEMAN, of Jersey City, and Rev. ALBERT H. WYATT, of Washington-square Church.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Begin at 7½ o'clock precisely. Speakers Rev. HENRY POWERS and Dr. EDWARD EGGLESTON, editor of the *Hearth and Home*; also, Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE will take part in the service, and Mme. VARIAN will sing. A full choir and congregational singing. No collection. Everybody invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the 53d-st. Baptist Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, the seventh in the series on the annals of redeeming love. EVENING at 7½ P. M. Prof. G. M. Wemel, musical director and organist.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. A. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. P. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES, corner 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting, 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT.—EVE OF WASHINGton's Birthday—by the Alanson M. E. Sabbath-school, under the direction of Prof. G. P. BENJAMIN. Large hall of Cooper Union. Grand chorus, 500 voices. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Methodist Bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

HARLEM UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Rev. W. J. CLARKE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at the usual hour, and in the EVENING will give a lecture on *Kindness and What it Leads To.* Service at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

HAVE YOU HEARD HIM?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of God's Everlasting Kingdom.*

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 18, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. MCWALTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 7½ P. M., at the Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church. Bible lesson by Rev. C. S. HARROWER; subject, *Message to the Church of Philadelphia.* Address by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of Philadelphia, on *The True Relation of Instruction to Conversion in Sunday-school Teaching.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach at 10½ A. M., and give the fourth sermon to young men at 9½ P. M.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th-st., near 7th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. MORNING subject—*Temptation and Victory.* EVENING—*The Agitation of our City Life and the Need of God's Peace.* Devotional addresses on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS during Lent at 7½.

REV. R. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING—first discourse on the vices of New-York—*Pernicious Amusements.* Monthly meeting of the Mission School, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. at 2½ P. M.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, Feb. 18, at 7½ P. M. Lecture VI. of the course. Subject—*The Latent Power of the Church.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½; holy communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. POTTER at 7½ P.M. At the service for deaf-mutes, 3 P. M., Right Rev. Bishop TUTTLE will make an address, which will be interpreted in the sign-language.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Other services as usual. Sabbath-school exhibition and concert on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—GOOD VOICES always needed to fill vacancies in the volunteer chorus—two more tenors especially. Free singing-class Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Circulars, with explanations, at Chickerings, No. 11 East 14th-st., and music stores; also, at church, 5th-av., corner 53d-st.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Seats free. The New-York Prayer Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct the services in this Church SUNDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. C. K. TRUE, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 138 West 24th-st.—Elder J. B. COOK will speak at 10½ A. M., subject—*Meat in Due Season,* and at 7½ P. M., subject—*God's Plan to Fulfill Prophecy.* Meeting also at 3 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. (54TH-ST., and 5th-av.)—Lenten service and sermon, with collection for hospital charity, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 27TH-ST.—Lent services on ALL WEEK-DAYS at 4½ o'clock, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL preach at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, on *The Melchisedek Priesthood of Christ.* SUNDAY, Feb. 25, on *The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in their Relation to the Catholic Church.* All are invited.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN Old John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING, 10½; the EVENING, 7½. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall, corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av., at 10½ on SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. VINCENT, OF TROY, WILL preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS of the House of the Evangelists, (organized November, 1869.)—All lectures are delivered in the College Building, 43d st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot. LECTURES FOR NEXT WEEK. TUESDAY, 20th inst.—*Books About Work and the Best Books for Workers,* by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq. THURSDAY, 22d inst.—*How Charities Grow,* by Rev. THOS. M. PETERS, D.D., President of the Sheltering Arms. SATURDAY, 24th inst.—*House to House Visitation,* by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Mission. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Tickets may be had without charge, at the door, on the evening of lecture, or at City Mission, No. 50 Bible House; Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 2 Bible House; Methodist Episcopal Book-store, Broadway and 11th-st., or at the College Building on the evening of lecture.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, of Hartford. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The tenth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.—AFTERnoon discourse by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., on SUNDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Morning services at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Walking by Faith.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. —Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES INGLIS. Young people's meeting in the evening at 7½, in the lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL,

OUT FEB. 23, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE, SIX years old, sixteen hands high; sound and kind; stand without tying; suitable for doctor, coupé, coach, farmer, butcher, baker. No. 523 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARness, cheap, together or separate. Apply at No. 155 Perry-st., top floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

VERY DESIRABLE LARGE FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen; also pleasant small room; genteel, quiet house; central location; no other rooms rented. Apply at No. 4 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.)

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 140, OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Maison Française—Handsomely furnished apartments and rooms, with first-class French table; English and Spanish spoken. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock.

NO. 17 EAST 12TH-ST.—A SMALL AMERican family will let with board, permanently or transiently, large and small rooms on second, third or fourth floors. House thoroughly warmed and very neat.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 110 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—An unfurnished parlor; also two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; grate, gas, hot and cold water; references. No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 31 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., large, comfortable room, second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class board.

NO. 130 EAST 16TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable second story front room; also hall and extension rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of rooms, with private table if preferred; also, board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE house, occupied by a small family, furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen. No. 142 West 22d-st.

NO. 644 6TH-AV.—A WIDOW LADY would let one or two furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen lodgers; first floor.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—JUST VACATED, newly furnished front rooms; with or without private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—LARGE and small, private family; No. 45 West 24th-st.; terms moderate.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A SMALL room, with closet, for gentlemen, with board; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Two elegantly-furnished sunny rooms on second floor; also, two rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, single rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—$1 TO $3 PER week, with fuel; good location. No. 110 Ainslie-st., near Union-av., one mile from ferry, Williamsburg.

FOURTH STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class board; suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 24 West 39th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with board; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY WHOSE TIME IS employed in writing, desires board in a private family, with use of sitting-room; the advertiser can give copying work to one of the family. Address, stating lowest terms, PUBLISHER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE pleasant rooms with private table; best references given and required. Address M. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl to take care of children and do sewing; speaks French, German and English fluently. Call or address for two days Miss ANGELE, care of Mrs. Margaret Harkins, No. 208 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, soups, game, pastries, jellies, and desserts of every description; an excellent baker; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 119 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as thorough cook; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 419 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Welch girl, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and soups; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SCANDINAVIAN girls, situations; one as seamstress and chamber-maid; the other as nurse and chamber-maid. Call at No. 120 Mott-st., first floor, front house.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home. CHARLOTTE LINDSAY, No. 132 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl to do general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 134 West 33d-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, (reared and residing in the country, and unexpectedly obliged to maintain herself,) desires a position as companion or reader to an invalid lady, to whom she would give most satisfactory references. Address F. C. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a good plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; is an excellent baker; best City reference for past three and a half years. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid and waitress, by a young woman; very respectable and very good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S, OR COOK, WASHER and ironer's situation by a very respectable woman, and very good cook and baker; good washer and ironer; country or City; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is fully capable and reliable; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 321 West 21st-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address Miss BURNS, No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL house-work; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at No. 217 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid in a boarding-house; good reference. Call for two days at 254 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of several years' experience in some of the best places in this country; understands the culture of hot and green-house plants, grapes under glass and out-doors, and general gardening and the management of a gentleman's place; married; small family; City references. Address FLORIST, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, (one child;) thoroughly competent to take charge of any first-class place, or to lay out a new one; understands forcing and cold graperies, greenhouses, fruits, flowers and vegetables; best of reference from present employer; will be disengaged on the 1st of March. Address N. R., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, married, no children, English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address JAMES JACKSON, Scott-st., between Montgomery and Summit avs., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman; single; understands his business in all its branches; best testimonials. Address G. D., Box No. 4, Saugatuck, Fairfield County, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, (Swiss;) he understands gardening of vegetables, also the care of horses. Can be seen at or address Hauser's Hotel, No. 309 Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, a situation as groom; good City references. Address HARRIS, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP REPUBLIC WILL be detained until WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. Passengers will embark from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 2½ P. M.
JOSEPH HYDE SPARKS,
No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FAREWELL
Performance of the
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
This SATURDAY, Feb. 17, AFTERNOON at 2.
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
DON GIOVANNI.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.........as.........DONNA ANNA
Mrs. VAN ZANDT, Miss DORIA, Messrs. KARL, CAMPBELL, COOK, SEGUIN and RYSE.
CONDUCTOR....................................Mr. CARL ROSA
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT 8.
FOURTH EXTRA NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Last appearance of the famous baritone,
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, (who will introduce in the third act the famous song "Let All Obey,") Messrs. SEGUIN, WHIFFIN, HALL, RYSE, and Mr. SANTLEY in his great rôle of
FRA DIAVOLO.
CONDUCTOR..............................Mr. S. BEHRENS

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For this performance reserved seats will be sold in the front rows of the family circle. Price $1 each, to be had at the Academy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
. On Washington's Birthday, (Feb. 22,) the Fifth-avenue Company will give a DIVORCE Matinée in Philadelphia, and return by lightning-train to give the regular (176th) performance of DIVORCE in New-York. A brilliant and
UNIQUE DRAMATIC EVENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 7½.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES
for the
RECONSTRUCTED BLACK CROOK.
P. T. BARNUM'S
RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS.
THE SPANISH MINSTRELS.
THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.
The great Majiltons in a new act, the Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Vail, the Infant Athletes, and Juvenile Ballet. Curtain rises at 7½.
SATURDAY—BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
LAST PERFORMANCES of the WONDERFUL EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT 8.
MONDAY, Feb. 19, the famed Mulder-Fabbri Grand Opera Company in Nicolai's comic opera,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
with an augmented orchestra, chorus and ballet.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
MATINEE ALSO THIS EVENING
AT 2. AT 8.
The young American comedienne,
MISS MARIAN MORDAUNT,
in T. B. De Walden's new sensational drama
DARLING;
Or, WOMAN AND HER MASTER.
New music, scenery, costumes and appointments.
TODAY AT 2. THIS EVENING AT 8.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

GRAND CONCERT.
Under the auspices of the ladies of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, for the benefit of
ZENANA SCHOOLS IN INDIA.
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will sing, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have kindly offered their services:
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Mlle. KATE MORENSI,
(her first appearance since her return from Europe.)
Mr. WM. S. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ,
Mr. BERTI, Pianist.
Conductor, Señor EMILIO AGRAMONTE.
Tickets $1; reserved seats $1 extra. For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,
SEVENTH POPULAR CONCERT.
Miss SAAR,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. A. H. PEASE,
ANTONIO L. MORA.
Tickets at Blumer's and at the Hall.

NINTH REGIMENT BAND.—EIGHTEENTH CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Opera-House.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the death of CHARLES SCRIBNER, the firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. is dissolved. All claims will be adjusted and settled upon presentation to ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, or EDWARD SEYMOUR, at the old place of business. No. 654 Broadway, New-York.
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG,
ARTHUR J. PEABODY,
FEB. 1, 1872. EDWARD SEYMOUR.

FORMATION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a copartnership for carrying on publishing and bookselling under the firm name of SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., at the former place of business of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG,
J. BLAIR SCRIBNER,
FEB. 1, 1872. EDWARD SEYMOUR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the death of CHARLES SCRIBNER, the firm of SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. is dissolved. All claims will be adjusted and settled upon presentation to ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, at the old place of business, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.
CHARLES WELFORD,
JAN. 1, 1872. ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.

FORMATION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a copartnership for carrying on book-selling and importing under the firm name of SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, at the former place of business of SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.
CHARLES WELFORD,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG,
JAN. 1, 1872. J. BLAIR SCRIBNER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

An advertisement having appeared recently in certain daily newspapers published in this City announcing the dissolution of the firm of SHACKELFORD & GUNTHER, commission merchants, doing business in the City of Paris, France, and in the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives notice that such announcement is wholly untrue, no such dissolution having taken place, and the said firm being still an existing copartnership, and settlements of accounts may be made as heretofore with
H. A. SHACKELFORD, Resident Copartner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between JAS. H. PHINNEY and JAMES H. URQUHART was dissolved on the 31st day of January, 1872, by mutual consent.

All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by JAMES H. PHINNEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
(Signed,) JAMES H. PHINNEY,
JAS. URQUHART.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 31, 1872.

THE FIRM OF FELLOWS & OSTRANDER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by LOUIS A. FELLOWS, who will settle all claims of the late firm.
LOUIS A. FELLOWS,
HENRY C. OSTRANDER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have under this date dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All demands against the firm must be made before Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872. BUSCH & KOERNER, No. 49 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.
MR. THOMAS R. BUCHAN HAS AN intrest in our business from this date.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS GARDENER AND FARMER, a Protestant married man, with small family, who is thoroughly competent and willing to make himself useful; who can furnish unexceptionable references as to integrity and sobriety, and whose wife understands the dairy. Apply at No. 9 East 36th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER and coachman on a small place; must be a good vegetable gardener and understand the care of a horse, wagon and harness. Address with reference, L. E. C., Box No. 2,088 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ON A TRUCK FARM (MARKET garden) thirty miles from New-York, two good hands; American preferred; must have good references; to the right sort a good home and fair wages. Address Post-office Box No. 117 New-Canaan, Conn.

WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING OFFICE, A young man familiar with the book trade who writes a fair hand. Address, stating references and wages desired, BOOKSELLER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SOFT AND STIFF HAT FINishers; independent men only need apply at
W. HOWARD BROOKS & STEVENSON,
No. 57 North 3d-st.,
Philadelphia.

GOOD COOK WANTED—ALSO A LAUNdress; Scotch, Welsh, Canadian, German, French or Swede. Apply, with City reference, at No. 34 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A LAD WHO writes a good hand. Address LEX, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NORISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN
For a
VETERAN MATINEE,
ON THIS DAY WEEK.
SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
EIGHTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
In consequence of prior engagements made by Mr. BARRETT, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce THIS as his LAST WEEK.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..............as.....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.........as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..as.................PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
will make his first appearance in this City in seven years assuming for a limited number of nights the rôle of
CASSIUS
in JULIUS CÆSAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
200th time! 200th time!
SATURDAY, FEB. 17.
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME
The Matchless Martens. FOX FOX FOX FOX The Cats.
HUMPTY FOX FOX FOX FOX DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys. FOX FOX FOX FOX The Great Wilsons.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, extra matinée of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..DIRECTOR.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ARENIC FEATS OF VIVID BEAUTY
BY FINISHED AND ARTISTIC EXPERTS.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Re-engagement of the wonderful and versatile
JEE BROTHERS,
WITH THEIR NOVEL MUSICAL ROCKS.
The best circus troupe in the world in marvelous equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic acts.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—A new Society Play, entitled
MARRIAGE. MARRIAGE.
New Scenery. Marguerite Brooks.
Magnificent Appointments. Miss GRISWOLD.
Superb Cast. Col. CARROL GRAY.
Mr. MACKAYE.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. Max Strakosch begs to announce that the company will return from its brilliantly successful tour, and reopen at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, MARCH 4,
WHEN MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will commence her
FAREWELL APPEARANCES IN AMERICA.
Full particulars will be shortly announced.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER...Manager
NEW SCENES AND SKETCHES NIGHTLY
BY INIMITABLE ARTISTS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the SEVENTH LECTURE and EXHIBITION
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19,
At which LADIES and GENTLEMEN will inhale the gas.
Previous to the exhibition Dr. COLTON will give a series of BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS in CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AIR, OXYGEN, NITROGEN, CARBONIC ACID, HYDROGEN, the WATER HAMMER, water boiled without heat! The AIR GUN.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS, to cover expenses. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.
A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst. See Circulars.

STEINWAY HALL.—UNIQUE VOCAL Concert by the Jubilee Singers. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at the Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 141 Broadway, and at rooms of American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735
J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY.
opposite Astor-place.
At No. 735—Established 1854—highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c. Also, liberal cash advances.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday, Feb. 23, Saturday, 24th, and Tuesday, 27th, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

DR. T. S. LAMBERT

WILL GIVE A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES.

1st. Nature of Life, VITALITY and LONGEVITY. Two-fifths of the mature are necessarily short-lived, two-fifths naturally long-lived; one-fifth partaking of both. Why?

2d. PERSONAL EXTERNAL INDICATIONS of VITALITY and LONGEVITY, answering the question, Am I probably LONG or SHORT lived?

3d. Practical Applications, especially to LIFE INSURANCE; the correct philosophy and methods.

Questions respectfully solicited upon topics discussed.

Tickets, 50 cents; course, $1; obtainable at the office.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the people, at 8 P. M., precisely, in the large hall, THIS EVENING, the lecture will be delivered by J. H. VAN AMRINGE, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, on *Life Insurances and Savings Banks.* Tickets gratis, at the office and reading-room.
ABRAM I. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2 of chapter 9 of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New Court-house, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the 17th day of February, 1872.
RICHARD A. STORRS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1872.

DANCING.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.
A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL ON SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst. See Circulars.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a safe business already established on a firm footing, which requires additional capital only to increase it very largely, desires a partner with $50,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,837 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL partner, with capital, to extend a manufacturing, wholesale and retail hardware business, long established. Address J. FINLEY SMITH, No. 55 Chambers-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. CLARA A. ALMA DE PARIS, (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

MILLER'S CHARGES.

The Insurance Investigation Resumed by the Assembly Subcommittee.

Evidence of Further Payments to Miller—How the Accounts were Examined—The Fees Charged Six Times More Than Paid to Mr. Barnes for Similar Work.

After one week's adjournment, the Assembly Subcommittee commissioned to examine into the charges against Superintendent **Geo. W. Miller**, of the Insurance Department, reconvened at Underwriters' Hall yesterday. Messrs. **Aiken, Babcock** and **Tobey** were present—the latter in the chair. Superintendent **Miller**, counsel in his own behalf, and Ex-Superintendent **Barnes** were also present.

TESTIMONY OF WM. R. WADSWORTH.

Mr. **Wm. R. Wadsworth**, Secretary of the Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, testified that their Company's affairs were examined by Messrs. **Southwick** and **Briggs** in 1870, without the Company's request; in fact, they knew nothing of it until the Commissioners walked into the office and commenced their operations. They were engaged parts of two days. The bill for the examination was $300, which they thought exorbitant and demurred about paying. Subsequently the President, Mr. **Appleby**, had a talk with Superintendent **Miller**, and the bill was compromised by paying $200. No other money was ever paid to Mr. **Miller**, or any one in his Department. Their capital was impaired twelve and a half per cent. No proceedings were taken then to make up the capital, and no report of that examination was ever made to them.

TESTIMONY OF W. C. M. BAKER.

Mr. **W. C. M. Baker** testified that he resided at Columbus, and was Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, of that place; that Company was examined by Mr. **Sickels**, who was occupied during a part of a day; they paid him $300, for which he gave a receipt; they thought the charge rather high, but said nothing; they requested the examination; Mr. **Sickels** suggested the price, $300; the accounts were examined by a Massachusetts Commissioner, who charged $100.

TESTIMONY OF C. E. APPLEBY.

Mr. **Charles E. Appleby**, Vice-President of the Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, testified that Messrs. **Briggs & Southwick** examined the Company in July, 1870; the first interview they had with Mr. **Miller** was in September; he came with Mr. **Southwick** and asked what was their objection to the bill of $300; witness said, first, that he thought he had no right to make such a charge, and second, that it was exorbitant; subsequently they compromised the matter by paying $200.

TESTIMONY OF C. W. STANDART.

Mr. **Chas. W. Standart**, President of the New-York Brewers' and Maltsters' Fire Insurance Company, testified: That Messrs. **Tappan, Eldredge** and **Southwick** made an examination of that Company, for which each one of them was paid $100; they understood from various rumors that such was the usual charge in those cases.

TESTIMONY OF P. W. TOURNAY.

Mr. **Pascal W. Tournay**, counsel for the Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, testified that by direction of the Company he called upon Superintendent **Miller** and asked his authority for making the charge for that examination; the reply was that the statutes were not very explicit upon that point, but referred him to some section of the Insurance law and promised to consider the matter, good, and afterward the matter was compromised by paying $200.

TESTIMONY OF J. B. ECCLESINE.

Mr. **J. B. Ecclesine**, editor of the New-York *Underwriter*, said that he could not recall a single instance where the late Superintendent, **Barnes**, had charged any more than actual traveling and hotel expenses while making similar examinations; nor was he, of his own knowledge, aware that Mr. **Miller** had been paid more than his actual expenses, but had been told that certain fees or sums had been paid without asking for them. He had been engaged in the examination of but three companies. From one of these he received $50, and from each of the others $100, which sums were to defray his necessary traveling expenses. If a Superintendent should choose to harrass and annoy a company by forcing an examination under the present law, he could do so by a continuous examination; it would injure a company, even if it was solvent.

Mr. **Miller** here remarked that Mr. **Barnes** had said that he (Mr. **Barnes**) had never appointed a Commissioner outside of the Department.

Mr. **Barnes** replied that upon certain occasions and for certain good reasons he did appoint such Commissioners, and they were men of such character as Gov. **Hoffman**, &c.

Mr. **Miller** said that Mr. **Southwick** was a classmate with Gov. **Hoffman**, and upon the recommendation of the latter he was appointed Examining Commissioner. Mr. **Barnes** had seemed to dictate to him (Mr. **Miller**) what was his duty. But let it be distinctly understood that he did not feel at all bound by any interpretation of the law, or precedent of action offered by Mr. **Barnes**.

Mr. **Ecclesine** continued, and said that the examination certificates were generally intended to be used as advertising cards. Once the public paid much deference to them, but their great frequency in recent times very much impaired their force and influence. After the Chicago fire they certainly did a great deal of good in restoring public confidence, which had been considerably shaken. While an examination is in progress it injures the business of the Company in this way—that agents of rival companies use it to their own advantage, representing that the affairs of the examined Company were probably in a bad plight.

TESTIMONY OF W. E. MALTBY.

Mr. **W. E. Maltby**, Secretary of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, sworn, testified that his Company was examined in October, 1870, by Mr. **Southwick**; the examination took about an hour; $150 were paid for the examination; after the Chicago fire another examination was made by Mr. **Miller**; $150 were paid for that examination; the examination took only about two hours; Mr. **Miller** was paid by check to his order; the capital of the Company before the Chicago fire was $500,000, reduced afterward to $260,000; no bill was rendered for the examination.

To Mr. **Miller**—The last examination was made by request of the President of the Company; I do not know how long the examination took on the first day, of my personal knowledge; Mr. **Southwick** did not examine the assets of the Company; he only took my statement and checked it off with pencil; he asked us whether the assets were good or not; no books or any other papers were produced; Mr. **Southwick** did not look at the books.

TESTIMONY OF D. RUNNELS BUDD.

Mr. **D. Runnels Budd**, a book-keeper, and formerly Secretary of the Hercules National Life Insurance Company, said that the Company was examined by request in February, 1870; Mr. **Eldridge** was the examiner; he was occupied part of two days; he rendered no bill, but they tendered him a gratuity in the shape of a champagne supper at Delmonico's, and (afterward) a present of $200; but nothing was demanded; they paid it after receiving the report, but never paid anything else, either to the Department or to influence legislation; the report cut down the assets more than they expected; the money was paid cheerfully; I did it; said the witness, as a charity.

Chairman—Do you think you have a right to give away your policy-holders' money for charity?

Witness—Oh, yes. I give away money now and then for charity; in fact, I bought tickets for the Charity Ball! [Laughter.] We did it that we should have the report to show people that we were not quite as badly off as some might think us to be! [Prolonged laughter.]

A recess was taken until 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at about 3 o'clock.

Mr. **D. R. Budd**, recalled, testified: Our Company is a stock and mutual company "mixed," and we then had, and now have, ample deposits in Albany to cover all our risks; the reason we asked for that examination was that we had been attacked by the Press, and we had no other way to show the public our actual sound condition; we considered the examination to be a benefit rather than a detriment to the Company; Mr. **Miller** never asked me for a dollar; I consider myself an expert at insurance accounts, and say that this examination was very excellently done.

Mr. **Miller**—Mr. **Barnes**, do you state as a fact that you never charged anything for examinations, except for traveling expenses?

Mr. **Barnes**—Yes, Sir; that is the fact.

Mr. **Miller**—I wish it distinctly understood that I believe this Committee wish to do right in this matter, but I hope they will not be swerved from their purpose by accepting such testimony as was rendered by Mr. **Maltby** this morning. It was very evident that his testimony was merely hearsay.

TESTIMONY OF W. M. RANDALL.

Wm. M. Randall, Secretary of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, which was examined in 1868 by Mr. **Barnes**, and during last November by Mr. **Miller**, was the next witness. He said: The first examination was made by Judge **Woolford**, and it took about an hour, and we paid him $25, which he demanded for expenses; the last was made by Mr. **Southwick** and Mr. **Miller**, for which we paid $150; no demand was made, but I asked Mr. **Southwick** what he wanted; he said he would leave that to me; I asked how $100 was; he said, "Make it a $150;" I asked him if that would be satisfactory; he said, "Perfectly;" both examinations were requested by us; the bill was for services and expenses; our capital was $200,000, and had been impaired fifty per cent.; the examination was very satisfactory, and we had no complaint to make; Mr. **Miller** never asked us for a dollar, nor have we paid anything in any way to influence the Department or legislation.

TESTIMONY OF G. W. CRAWFORD.

George W. Crawford, Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, said that the Company had been examined by Mr. **T. R. B. Eldredge**, in May, 1871; six or seven days were spent in that examination; four days were spent by him at New-Rochelle, and three in New-York; they paid $560 by check on the Fulton Bank, New-York; the Treasurer paid the check; it was drawn to the order of **Geo. W. Miller**; proceedings were pending against the Company at that time, and they produced the report in evidence; the suit was to remove the officers of the Company for malfeasance; the report confirmed their annual exhibit; the Company requested the examination; it was a very thorough the critical examination; in fact, the only one he ever knew that amounted to anything; Mr. **Sargent**, of Massachusetts, examined the Company in 1869, all he did was to check off the list of assets, &c.; Mr. **Eldredge's** report did not overstate the facts or figures; they were also examined before Mr. **Miller's** coming into office by Messrs. **Ecclesine, Husted** and **Clark**; they paid $100 to Mr. **Ecclesine**, and the same to Mr. **Husted**, but Mr. **Clark** would not take anything; he never knew of any complaint about the charge made by Mr. **Eldredge**; Mr. **Husted**, at the time he examined the Company, was a member of the Assembly. He considers that $100 per day is a reasonable charge for the services performed.

The Committee then adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

Sale of the Empress Eugenie's Fans.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Empress **Eugenie's** collection of fans, which are for sale, is now on private view at Mr **Harry Emanuel's**, in Bond-street. The Empress rivaled Queen **Elizabeth** and **Marie Antoinette** in her taste for regal luxury in fans, and contributed not a little by her example to the revival of the fashion for treating the fan as a costly work of fine art, which has extended to this country, and which led to the special exhibition of fans at South Kensington in 1870. Many of the fans of which she has now dispossessed herself were seen at that exhibition to which she contributed some of the choicest examples. Queen **Elizabeth's** wardrobe included twenty-seven fans; the Empress' collection includes nearly fifty, and probably exceeds them as much in beauty and costliness as in numbers. Among the most curious is a fan painted on vellum by **Camille Roqueplan**, dated the 30th of January, 1835, and which formed part of the Empress' corbeille de mariage. It is charmingly wrought in the style of the sixteenth century, and in the centre of the elaborately-carved pearl stick are the Imperial crown, "supported by cupids," and the initials E. N. in gold. The reverse, by **Franco**, is an equally good example of flower and fruit painting. The gem of the collection is a fan which has the additional interest of having formerly belonged to **Marie Antoinette**. The subject is "La Fontaine d'Amour;" the guards carved, nearly covered with enamel and diamond ornaments, the stick of elaborately pierced ivory inlaid and groups and figures in silver and gold. There are some very good examples of Louis Quinze fans, some of which have been remounted on modern carved and pierced sticks of variable merit, inlaid with gold, ornamented with groups of figures and the Imperial cipher. There are among the mounts signed works of Voillemot, E. Moreau, Defaivres, Guimbet, Aman Cyb, Regnier, Roqueplan and Franco. Some of the Chinese fans exhibited are souvenirs of the expedition of the Count de **Palikao**. In some of these costly and artistic trifles the sticks are mounted with enamel and precious stones, and rising, as some of them do, to a value of several hundred pounds, they afford a very fair notion of the costliness of Royal toys. To the collection is added some of the most remarkable of the "ombrelles" of the Empress; one, which is valued also at some hundreds of pounds, is the well-known parasol which was the envy and wonder of the Parisians, surmounted by an Imperial crown in purple enamel and diamonds, and having a handle of Louis-Seize work in jeweled and raised gold and green enamel. To ladies the combinations of laces and silks, carved ivory and tortoise-shell, no doubt present intrinsic attractions which we cannot pretend to find in them.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Discovery and Publication of Fresh Autograph Letters of the Poet.

The Sydney *Morning Herald* publishes two autograph letters of Sir **Walter Scott**, which the editor, who vouches for their authenticity, asserts have not hitherto been published. They were found, he says, among the papers of Mrs. **Grant**, of Randwick, near Sydney, the sister of the late Capt. **Robert Elliott**, R N., one of the founders of the first Sailors' Home in Walls-street, London. The first is a complimentary epistle, written in 1806 to Mrs. **Grant's** father, Rev. **Robert Elliott**, who appears to have dedicated a poem to Mr. **Scott**. The other had a wider interest as throwing some light on the production of the *Antiquary*. It was written while Sir **Walter** was on the eve of his last Continental journey, and was addressed to Capt. **Basil Hall**. The following is a copy:

My Dear Capt. Hall: As the wind seems determinately inflexible, I cannot employ my spare time better than in making a remark or two on this novel, which, as you are kind enough to set an ideal value upon, will be perhaps enhanced in that respect by receiving trifling explanations and particulars, that among the numerous creatures of my imagination, the author has had a particular partiality for the Antiquary. It is one of the very few of my works of fiction which contains a portrait from life, and it is the likeness of a friend of my infancy, boyhood and youth—a fact detected at the time by the acuteness of Mr. **James Chalmers**, solicitor-at-law, in London. This gentleman, remarkable for the integrity of his conduct in business, and the modesty of his charges, had been an old friend and correspondent of my father in his more early and busy days, and he continued to take an interest in literary matters to the end of a life prolonged beyond the ordinary limits. He took, accordingly, some trouble to discover the author, and when he read the *Antiquary*, told my friend, **William Erskine** that he was now perfectly satisfied that **Walter Scott**, of whom personally he knew really nothing, was the author of these mysterious works of fiction; for that the character of Jonathan Oldbuck of Monkbarns was drawn from the late **George Constable** of **Wallace Craigie**, of Dundee, who dined, when in Edinburgh, twice or thrice with my father every week, and used to speak of my sayings and doings as a clever boy. I was extremely surprised at this detection, for I thought I had taken the utmost care to destroy every trace of personal resemblance. I had no reason to suspect that any one in London could have recollected my friend, who had been long dead, and lived in strict retirement during the last years of his life. I took an opportunity to inquire after the general recollection which survived of my old friend on an occasion when I chanced to be "on the water" as we say. His house was in ruins, his property fend for ruin commercial, and I found him described less as a humorist, which was his true character, than as a miser and misanthrope—qualities which merely tinged his character. I owed him much for the kindness with which he treated me. I remember particularly when I resided for a time at Prestonpans with my aunt, Miss **Janet Land**, one of those excellent persons who devote their ease and leisure to the care of some sick relative, **George Constable** chose to fix his residence there—I have always thought from some unspoken kindness for my aunt, who, though not in the van of youth, had been a most beautiful woman. At least we three walked together every day in the world, and the Antiquary was my familiar companion. He taught me to read and understand Skuthospan. He explained the field of battle at Prestonpans, of which he had witnessed the horrors from a safe distance. Many other books he read to us, and showed a great deal of dramatic humor. I have mentioned in the second, or author's edition, but less particularly than I would write to you of him. The amount of preference which I gave, and will give this work, is from its connection with the early scenes of my life. And here I am seeking health at the expense of travel, just as was the case with me in my tenth year. Well, I am not the first who has ended life as he began, and is bound to remember with gratitude those who have been willing to assist him in his voyage, whether in youth or age, among whom I must include old **George Constable** and yourself. WALTER SCOTT.

Portsmouth, Oct. 27, 1831.

Citizens' Anti-Monopoly Association.

The adjourned meeting of this body was held, last evening, at Masonic Hall. A recapitulation of the objects to be attained was made; these have already been published and may be briefly defined as the throwing open of the various City halls for the public use, and the control by the City of the several Gas and Railroad Companies. The intervention by municipal corporations in such matters has been, they claim, a success in England and Scotland. It was announced that petitions for the repeal of the Harlem Gas Company's charter had been presented at Albany and to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the proper committees, and that a bill had been introduced in the Assembly for the like purpose. A committee was appointed by the meeting to proceed to Albany and obtain permission to be heard. The co-operation of the several Municipal Reform societies was invited.

BROOKLYN REFORMERS.

The Water Board "Whitewashing" Report of the Committee of Fifty.

An Unauthorized and Unexpected Letter from a Subcommittee—The Matter Being Earnestly Investigated.

A misunderstanding among some of the members of the Brooklyn Reform Committee of Fifty has been known to exist for some time past, concerning which there has been public uncertainty, owing to the fact that the Committee sit with closed doors. This Committee, as is well known, was organized several months since, for the purpose of investigating and taking measures for correcting the frauds in the various city departments, by which taxes had, in ten years, increased from one or one and a half per cent. to four or four and a half per cent., although the valuation of taxable property had in the same time increased fully twenty-five per cent. The Committee of Fifty, in their wisdom, decided that public interest demanded that their investigations should, for the most part, be kept from the public until definite conclusions be reached. In the course of their consultations, many charges might be made, the justice of which might not be sustained upon subsequent more careful examination, and frauds might be partially unearthed, which the perpetrators being put upon their guard, might be able to effectually conceal. Whether this were the wiser course the Committee will, doubtless, soon be able to decide for themselves. As a compromise, by which the evils named would be avoided, abstracts of such portions of the proceedings of each meeting as it was thought wise to give the public were furnished reporters, who from these prepared their reports. But some papers were antagonistic to the reform movement; these published reports purposely garbled. Others were represented—it is alleged—by incompetent or careless reporters, by whom the proceedings were sometimes made to appear ridiculous. Hence it was decided to proceed without reference to the outside world, except when they saw fit to publish official documents.

THE REPORT.

It is said that some time since, on an evening set apart for the purpose, a report of several hundred pages was read by the Subcommittee on the Brooklyn Water Board to the Executive Committee, on whose books it was entered as accepted and so reported to the Committee of Fifty. The following is said to be the entry on the books of the Executive Committee:

The Subcommittee on Water Board presented their report, which was received and read. Moved: That this report, presented by Mr. **Riggs** on behalf of the sub-Committee, containing a detailed recital of the laws bearing on, and a full exhibit of the accounts of the Water Board, be accepted by the Committee. Carried unanimously.

Present at the meeting—Messrs. Allen, Backhouse, Roberts, Frost, Riggs and Rooker.

Early in the week, members of the Committee of Fifty and the Committee of Seventy-five went to Albany to consult the Legislative Committee on Cities in reference to the proposed new charter for Brooklyn. On the morning of the 13th, a dispatch was received by a Democratic member of the Committee, giving the following as having been substantially a portion of the above-mentioned, or as having been adopted in connection therewith:

THE "WHITEWASH."

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 12.

Wm. A. Fowler, President of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners:

Dear Sir: Having completed our labors as Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, on the examination of the affair of your Department, we desire to acknowledge our obligation to your Board for the full and ready facilities afforded our Subcommittee during our investigation, by placing at our disposal all books, records, vouchers, minutes of the Board, together with all matters of record relating to our inquiries. In justice to your Department, we feel bound to state that our Subcommittee have been much gratified with your mode of keeping the accounts of your department, as they are kept in a very clear and concise manner. We also take pleasure in stating that, as far as the knowledge of this Committee extends, based upon such examinations fully made, that with few exceptions the business of your Department appears to be conducted prudently and fairly, considering the large amount and variety of work done, and the laws under which your Department is obliged to act.

F. W. KALBFLEISCH,
MARCUS C. RIGGS,
JAS. H. WHEATLEY,
JOHN B. WOODWARD,
JOHN G. JOHNSON.

This letter was put at once into extensive circulation, and on the following morning the following protest was published:

WIPING IT OFF.

The members of the Executive Committee of Fifty of the City of Brooklyn, now at Albany, have been shown what purports to be a letter signed by the Subcommittee of said body, addressed to the Brooklyn Water Board, apparently approving of the course of said Board. The Committee at Albany knows nothing of such communication, and believe it to be spurious, as it is dated at their rooms the day before they left Brooklyn, where they were present the entire day. It does not express the opinion of the Committee of Fifty, nor those of its Executive Committee having charge of the investigation.

(Signed,)

Samuel Hutchinson,	Julian Allen,
Jno. S. Roberts,	Luther C. Carter,
E. T. Backhouse,	Gideon Frost.

Here was an issue of fact which could not be dodged, and a meeting was called for last night to settle it. Rumors had been circulated that a stormy session was anticipated, and strenuous efforts were made by reporters from the various New-York and Brooklyn papers to obtain admission.

THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, the first proceeding being to eject several reporters who had quietly seated themselves among the members of the Committee, and the second to discuss the question whether they should be readmitted. This was decided in the negative by a large majority, though several members spoke earnestly against what they designated a Star Chamber procedure.

The business of the evening then came up, and the members of the Subcommittee on the Water Board were requested to explain their action in sending out this unexpected "whitewash," which was not by any means in the spirit of their report. Each admitted having signed the letter, but claimed to have done so from the best of motives, which motives seem to be explained by the special defense of Mr. **Riggs**, who is thought to have been the originator and writer of the document; namely, that it was only designed to refer to the manner in which the books and accounts were kept in the Water and Sewerage Department, and the facts ascertainable from them, and had no reference to frauds which might have existed outside, and been concealed by doctored accounts. As the substance of this may have been contained in the report accepted by the Committee, he seems to have thought his action valid.

The Committee, however, did not think so; and several gentlemen spoke vehemently against the conduct of the Water Board, and the base fraud of the Subcommittee in publishing the communication at the time it did. They might, as they claimed, have been astray; but it did not look so. Their action seemed to have been intended to destroy the influence of the Committee.

About 10 o'clock the motion was made "that the names of the members of the Subcommittee on the Water Board be stricken from the roll." In the debate which followed, it was strongly urged that discrimination should be made between those who had palpably acted from wrong motives, and those who had been deceived. Dr. **Johnson** was especially mentioned as one who ought to be allowed to resign, but as other signers were fortunate enough to have friends who thought them equally entitled to exemption from the severer punishment, an amendment was offered "that the members of the Subcommittee be requested to resign." The feeling against certain members was too strong, for even the friends of others to vote for this; so it was negatived by a heavy majority. The original motion then coming up was defeated, and a motion to submit the whole matter to the Executive Committee for final action. A motion to adjourn prevented all debate on this motion, and the Committee of Fifty adjourned to meet this morning, when it is thought the matter in regard to the "whitewash" of the Brooklyn Water Board will be finally settled.

The debate on the motions and amendment occupied from 10 to 7½, and was accompanied with much excitement, Mr. **Henry G. Law** saying that if political affairs in Brooklyn were not soon amended so that some reliance could be placed upon the Courts, the old ladder cross-bars ought to be added to the lamp-posts, and a larger supply of ropes be procured by the citizens.

It is said—and the result of their labors would seem to verify the assertion—that the Subcommittee on the Water Department was appointed with special reference to a "whitewash" of its members. **F. W. Kalbfleisch** is a son of the ex-Mayor, and a virtual partner of "Bob" **Furey**, the Street Commissioner. His interests have heretofore been supposed to be thoroughly identified with the Ring. **Marcus C. Riggs** is a Martin Kalbfleisch man, and has always acted in his interests in the Board of Aldermen. **John B. Woodward** is Militia Major-General, appointed by Gov. **Hoffman**, through the influence of **James B. Craig**. He was formerly Chairman of Kings County Democratic General Committee, appointed by the Ring, who only dropped him for appearance sake. He is known to have been only recently engaged in street opening, which fact would seem to identify his interests with those of the Water Board. **John G. Johnson** has fought the Water Board vigorously, and his name on the report creates great surprise.

Attempted Suicide.

John H. Lyons, aged nineteen years, last night attempted to commit suicide, at his residence, No. 322 East Fifty-fourth-street, by taking Paris green, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. He gave no reason for the act, except that he was tired of life.

Reform in Criminal Court-Rooms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since I casually dropped into the criminal Court presided over by City Judge **Bedford**.

The Court-room was well crowded, as it usually is, by a large mass of vicious-looking men—friends of indicted criminals, who eagerly watched the course of justice, which I am bound to believe is now impartially meted out to those who are convicted of crime.

Within the railing that separates the unwashed crowd from the place assigned to counsel and jurors in attendance upon the Court, there is also a small independent inclosure set apart for the accommodation of female witnesses.

On the occasion of my visit I noticed within this little inclosure three very well-dressed young ladies, evidently belonging to refined circles of society.

The first case called was that of an Irish woman, of the virago species, who charged a feeble-looking old man of sixty-five with having cut her dress and robbed her of $1,150, which she had recently taken from the savings bank, threatening at the same time, as she alleged, with pistol in his hand, to shoot her if she made outcry. The woman's direct story appeared to be quite plausible, but when subjected to the cross-examination of the distinguished Counselor **Howe**, it came out that she had two living husbands—one in ould Ireland and another here. To the former she sighed to return. In the course of his examination, the counselor had an opportunity to indulge in a side-show of ribaldry about free-love and "Black Crook" exhibitions, which was no doubt very edifying to the jury and the crowd of spectators present—save alone those refined young ladies who were compelled to listen to smutty allusions—and to be in turn stared at by the crowd—who were doubtless pleased to see what effect such coarse and indecent allusions could have upon modest hearts—Now, in the name of all that is decent and becoming in Courts of justice, is there no protection for delicate ladies who are called ofttimes to Court? Some private room ought to be provided in the Court-house where ladies waiting to be sworn as witnesses can retire, and there to remain until the cases are called in which they have interest. This suggestion is made by a father, who would not willingly subject his daughters to such an ordeal. And is it strange that sensitive females so much shrink from appearing to give testimony against criminals?

S. H. W.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. **H. C. Fahnestock**, banker, of this City, came home in the *Russia*.

The 11 P. M. night-boat for New-Haven has resumed her regular trips for the season.

Gen. **D. Ullman** and Col. **J. W. Forney**, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

J. Grey Jewel, late Consul at Saigapore, is at the Gilsey House.

Henry E. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. **A. H. Hotchkiss**, of Sharon, Conn., is at Earle's Hotel.

Dr. **Colton** will give his seventh lecture and exhibition on Monday evening, adding a series of attractive philosophical experiments.

Three hundred and twenty emigrants brought to this port by the *Cimbria*, from Hamburg, landed at Castle Garden, yesterday.

Hon. **F. W. Hughes**, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. **J. B. Williams**, of Ithaca, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chas. K. Tuckennai, United States Consul at Athens, Greece, is at the New-York Hotel.

Baron **Von Brandt**, German Minister to Japan, and **J. Shioda**, of Japan, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Last evening, Prof. **Benjamin Martin** lectured before the University of the City of New-York, upon "The Ethics of Law."

Hon. **Charles K. Tuckerman**, late United States Minister to Greece, is a passenger to Europe by the *Russia*.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature will not commence their proceeding in the Barnard-Cardozo fraud investigations until Monday.

Police Commissioner **Barr** heard evidence yesterday in thirty-six complaints against policemen, but none of the cases were of public interest.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, from Liverpool, on Feb. 3, and Queenstown, on Feb. 4, reached this port yesterday. Her news is later by one day's date than that at hand previously.

Hon. **J. H. Ramsey**, of Albany; Gen. **W. T. Lewis**, of North Carolina, and Gov. **Thomas Corney**, of Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Joseph Steinmeyer, of New-Brunswick, N. J., was caught yesterday in the machinery of the tug-boat *Romeo*, at Pier No. 16 North River, and had his right jaw broken.

The reception of First Troop Washington Grey Cavalry, at the Armory, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, on the evening of Feb. 22, promises to be a pleasant affair.

James Crowden, of No. 120 East Fortieth-street, was assaulted last night by **Richard Elliott**, of No. 209 East Thirty-ninth-street, who stabbed him in the right shoulder, inflicting a slight wound. No one was arrested.

A meeting of Frenchmen was held yesterday at No. 49 Wall-street, to take measures for the redemption of the French National debt. An organization was effected to carry out the object.

Theodore Woodruff, who is charged with robbing the safe in **Earle's** restaurant, corner of Tenth and West streets, on Tuesday morning, was fully committed at Jefferson Market yesterday.

Wm. J. Rea was committed, yesterday, at Jefferson Market, in default of $2,000, on a charge of obtaining in November, 1870, $800 by false pretense from **Heyman Leopold**, of No. 39 Nassau-street.

Coroner **Herrman** will today hold an inquest in the case of **Antonio Monteverdi**, the Italian whose mangled remains were found among the ruins of No. 7 Baxter-street, on Thursday evening, as already reported.

The members of the French Relief Committee met last night, Mr. **Coudert** presiding, when action was taken to effect a reorganization to raise funds in aid of the French Government to pay off the war indemnity.

Major **J. H. McLaughlin**, champion wrestler of America, has sent a challenge, through *Bill's Life*, London, to wrestle the champions of England, or, failing them, "any man in the world," for $5,000.

John Ryan, employed as a switchman on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, was charged at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, with committing a criminal assault on a colored girl, named **Mary Jane Lane**. **Ryan** was locked up for examination.

The remains of Mrs. **Maria Scott**, aged thirty, of No. 174 Madison-street, were found, yesterday morning, floating in the East River at Pier No. 43. She left her home at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, and was not again seen alive.

Mr. **Marshall O. Roberts** has disposed of his entire interest in the Texas Pacific Railroad and the Transatlantic Company to Col. **Thomas H. Scott**. He resigned his position as President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and Col. **Scott** was appointed his successor.

While the schooner *E. T. White*, lying at the foot of Broome-street, East River, was getting under way, yesterday morning, **Fretor Lake**, one of the crew, had his right hand seriously injured by being crushed between the schooner and a canal-boat.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the summing up in the matter of the contested will of **Sarah Gray**, deceased, (heretofore reported,) was commenced, and occupied the attention of the Court for four hours. The argument will be finished on Monday next.

A meeting of colored citizens will be held at the Methodist Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, on Monday evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention of representatives of the colored race both North and South, to be held in New-Orleans on the 10th of April. The object of the Convention is to promote union and harmony among colored citizens throughout the country.

Henry E. Carpenter, aged sixteen, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on the 6th inst., while at work at Brockway's saw-mill, in Sixty-first-street, near First-avenue. The lad's clothing was caught in the bolt of the machinery, and he was whirled around with fearful velocity, and was so terribly injured that death ensued yesterday.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republicans at Lincoln Hall, last evening, resolutions were passed condemning Mr. **Otis F. Hall** for the bargain alleged to have been made by him with the Tammany Hall Democrats to elevate himself to the office of President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, after he had agreed to support for that office Mr. **Charles C. Pinckney**.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, last evening, Dr. **Vanderweyde** described the bisulphide of carbon engine used in Boston, and a discussion took place upon its merits. Mr. **Henry** gave a description of a new apparatus for removing cockle from wheat, and Mr. **Dink** illustrated a new process of puddling iron by steam. The President read a paper upon musical notation.

BROOKLYN.

A private cable dispatch announces the arrival at Southampton yesterday of Mrs. **Eva Vauge**, *née* **Law**, daughter of **Henry G. Law**, of Brooklyn.

Herman Schroeder was sentenced, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, to six months in the Penitentiary, for stealing from **Christian Rencke** a watch, gold coins, and other property.

Vice-President **Colfax** will lecture on "Washington," at the Academy of Music, Thursday next, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

An unknown man was found lying at the corner of South Third and Eleventh streets last night. He was taken to the Station-house by Officer **Forbes**, and died as soon as admitted. An inquest will be held.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the tobacco factory of **J. Lorillard**, in Sedgwick-street, near Columbia. It originated in the furnace-room and caused a damage of $3,000, which was covered by insurance.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward protest against the division of the ward into three, as contemplated in a bill recently introduced in the Legislature. They advise that the ward be divided into two.

Charles Kraft, a chemist, of Williamsburg, was brought before Justice **Riley**, yesterday, charged with threatening to shoot Officer **Larwell** with a revolver. He was held for examination.

The Bricklayers' Union, of this City, has petitioned the Legislature to reduce the hours of labor of the men working on the State Capitol to eight hours a day. The Union has also fixed a day's work, for all contract work, at eight hours, and the price at $4.

A sale of whisky took place yesterday, under the charge of Marshal **Harlow**. It consisted of fifteen barrels of whisky, the result of several captures accomplished by Gen. **Jourdan's** Assistant Assessor, of barreled whisky in wagons. It was sold, subject to tax, at the low rate of from forty-four to forty-five cents per gallon.

Yesterday, Judge **Moore**, on the application of the Trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. **T. De Witt Talmage**, pastor, granted an order authorizing them to transfer the premises which are now used by the congregation for prayer meetings and for the purpose of a Sunday-school, to the Tabernacle Free College for Training Christian Men and Women, projected by Rev. **T. De Witt Talmage**.

In Justice **Voorhies'** Court, yesterday, a suit for damages was brought by **John Barnes** against **A. E. Lawrence** for alleged trespass of defendant upon the premises occupied by complainant, and removal of the furniture, as follows: "Loss by removal of chairs, so that Mrs. **Barnes** could not use her sewing-machine, $2 50; loss of time of self, staying at home to protect wife, $6; expense of man to protect wife, $6." The case was indefinitely adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Officer **Harned**, convicted of the killing of **Henry Molte** on Oct. 29, 1871, will be sentenced on Monday next.

Caleb Ward, a resident of Rahway, was assaulted by some unknown person on Market-street, Newark, on Thursday night, and left in an insensible condition.

One additional case of small-pox was yesterday reported in Newark, and three in Elizabeth. In the latter place all the cases reported are those of colored persons.

A call is being circulated throughout the State, inviting colored voters to a colored convention to decide upon the course to be pursued by them in the Fall canvass. It is being largely signed.

Five cases of small-pox were yesterday reported in Jersey City, this being the largest number for some months. Three patients already in the hospital are declared convalescent, and one having entirely recovered was discharged.

Michael Haley, an employe at the Long Dock, Jersey City, while engaged upon an Erie freight-train about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, fell under one of the cars, and one of his legs was so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary.

Capt. **Leonard Henning**, proprietor of a shooting-gallery at No. 92 Broad-street, Elizabeth, was accidentally shot yesterday. He was engaged at the time near the target. The ball entered the skull above the ear, and it is feared the wound will result fatally.

A runaway horse on Warren-street, Jersey City, yesterday, dashed through a glass window into the railroad-shops on Railroad-avenue, tearing the wagon to pieces and cutting himself so badly that he nearly bled to death. Mr. **Hillyer**, the driver, was thrown out and badly hurt.

[Advertisement.]
"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of consumption, often effects permanent cures." Hazard & Caswell's is the best.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Spain	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Rhein	Feb. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Wash'n	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool
India	Feb. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Republic	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 9 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 16—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. George Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Malochivill, D. Cunningham, R. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hodges, J. Y. Goodyear, M. G. King, E. M. Wade, J. B. Brimsmade, C M. Clark, O. J. C. Scott, S. O. Mura, S. Matsura, R. Yagawa, P. J. Hardy, Morgan Brown, N. Thayer, W. Armstrong, Gen. Ferris, B. B. Warfield, J. A. Clarke, Alexander Bull, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Curin, L. Guardinger, Chas. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Durand, C. Welford, F. J. Castine, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hopper and daughter, Mrs. Catherine Kusson, Henry Brumel, J. L. Leveaux, Ed. S. Mawson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilmot and infant, S. C. Shonnars.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 16—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Uhlmeier, 3 children and nurse, Miss Meyberg, Hon. C. T. Tuckerman, Mr. Dumppell, J. W. Gale, J. H. H. Brager, H. C. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Garrett, Mr. Garrett, C. H. Hayden, Mr. Muples, W. J. Mayhon, C. B. Ingham, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wood, A. B. Loeb, Mr. Imoes, J. L. Hughes, F. Montezambert, Mr. Ogston, Jr., Mr. Henderson, L. Dejourdin, J. Brown, Mr. Arnold, A. W. Cook, Wm. Barbour, Mr. Murray, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Harreman, Mr. Sterratt, H. C. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gibson, C. C. Hastings, Alex. Smith, Jas. Fisher, Major Sumner and lady, Jas. Brooke, S. Mortimer, Robt. Beasley, Mr. Foster, J. D. Howell, B. P. Hissan, J. B. King, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Whetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and infant, J. H. Crayson, A. H. Mure, W. C. Squire, J. Sellar, H. McDonald, Mr. Fahnstock, J. Barry, Mr. Hersch, H. Metzer, Mrs. Adam, maid and servant, W. Schubert, A. Arnstein, Capt. G. W. Carlisle, G. T. Smith, G. Benheimer, A. Mitchell, Mr. Waufman, W. Mole, W. P. Fowler, R. L. Cummings, Mrs. C. Gibson's 2 children and nurse, Mr. Aitken.

Feb. 16—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool*—Miss A. Davies, Rev. P. O'Connell, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Cook, Mr. R. Salembier, Mr. J. G. Walker, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. J. Perdicaris, Mr. Chas. Noakes, Mr. Samuel Pullman, Mr. R. C. Bean, Mr. R. McKelvey, Mr. James Fagin.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah—A. L. Duncan, Thos. McMains, David S. Taber, M. Gilhoulley, Mrs. J. S. Wall, George Schuchman, J. P. White, John C. Lewis, Jos. Safford, D. Barrett and wife, C. Wilson, Miss Wilson, G. B. Laurence, Miss Ada Cieland, H. M. Trowbridge and wife, C. T. Walsh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:51 | Sun sets ......5:37 | Moon sets...2:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:47 | Gov. Island.2:36 | Hell Gate......3:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Alexandria, (Br.,) Lees, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ships Fontenaye, (Br.,) Taylor, London, &c., Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Abnes, (Br.,) Tisdale, Anjier for orders, Fred. Baker & Co.

Barks Fingal, (Norw.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Stanley, (Br.,) Frazer, London, Arkell, Tuits & Co.; Theo Voss, (Ger.,) Galle, London, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Stefanio, (Ital.,) Lavagna, Penarth Roads, Slocovich & Co.; Hilda, (Ger.,) Olsen, Marseilles, C. Tobias & Co.; Templar, (Br.,) Crosby, Rotterdam, James W. Elwell & Co.; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, &c., Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Eliza A. Cochrane, Swasey, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Tally Ho, (Br.,) Chisham, Trinidad, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Thomas, Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Lydia H. Cole, Jones, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Schrs. Jas. A. Brown, Brightman, Port-au-Prince, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Estelle Day, Carey, Jacksonville.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Feb. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Feb. 10, lat. 47 35, lon. 38 18, passed two steam-ships, a brig-rigged and bark-rigged, bound E.; 12th, lat. 48 54, lon. 45 16, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Winzen, Hamburg Jan. 31, via Havre Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly gales, with a terrible sea, the entire passage; damaged one boat and rails. No date, lat. 49 41, lon. 28, passed steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre for New-York.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Morehouse, Liverpool Feb. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Feb. 5, lat. 49, lon. 23, passed steam-ship Donau, hence for Bremen; 14th, lat. 41 45, lon. 60, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Feb. 4, via Havana 10th, and Norfolk 15th, (where she put in for coal,) with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 14th inst., 2 P.M., off Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship City of Mexico, hence for Havana.

Bark Minnie, (of Glasgow,) Isaacs, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Spence & Montague.

Bark Mary C. Fox, (of Portland,) Gross, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Sarah B. Hale, (of Portland,) White, Matanzas 20 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Wolfville, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cook, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to order. Crossed the equator Jan. 18 in lon. 41.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Cape Hayti 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to R. Murray.

Brig Countess of Kellie, (of Alloa,) Galloway, Santos 56 ds., with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Jan. 14, in lon. 37 W.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, (of Calais, Me.,) Shackford, Port Morant, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to S. De Cordova—vessel to John Boynton. Feb. 6, lat. 38 38, lon. 74 12, picked up a ship's boat painted white, supposed to belong to steam-ship Wando, recently lost at sea.

Schr. Sassacus, (of Provincetown,) Ritchie, St. Pierre, Mart., 23 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to master.

Schr. Ready Rhino, (of Penzance,) Strike, Santos 56 ds., with coffee to Simon de Visser—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Jan. 14, in lon. 39 26 W.

Schr. White Wing, (of Boston,) Antoine, St. Martin's 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Had heavy weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. R. De Prevoyance, (of Quebec,) Bernie, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.

Schr. Bessie Greenfell, (of St. Ives,) Greenfell, Santos Nov. 23 via Lisbon Jan 10, with coffee to Simon de Visser—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. David Babcock, (of Stockton,) Colford, from Galveston, for New-York, with cargo of cotton, beef, tallow and sugar.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Elisha Crowell, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., 14 ds., with frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Mary E. Dennis, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., 14 ds., with frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Horatio Nickels, Dupuy, Virginia, with wood to Slaight & Petty.

Schr. J. S. Ivis, Ross, Virginia, with wood to Slaight & Petty.

Schr. Hannah Little, ——, Indianola 20 ds., with hides, wool and tallow to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Batchelar, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Geo. H. Squire, Ely, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Sprey, St. Mary's, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Dickerson, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Newton, Jacksonville, Fla., 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Roundtree, Virginia, with wood to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Sld. steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, moderate N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thompson, from Liverpool Dec. 20, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Was boarded Feb. 13, 14 miles S. of Shinnecock by pilot F. Perkins, No. 13.

Bark Punjaub, (of Belfast, Ireland,) Watson, from Ardrossan via Lamlash and Cardiff 68 ds., to S. Thompson's Nephew & Co. Was boarded Feb. 14, off Fire Island, by Pilot-boat T. Perkins, No. 13.

Bark Diana, (of Aberystwith,) Davis, from Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 58 ds., with wool to order. Was boarded Feb. 15, 20 miles of Shinnecock, by pilot-boat F. Perkins, No. 13.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore: Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia: Saxon, from Philadelphia; Centipede, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; barks Frances Milly, from Melbourne; Flitner, from Galveston; Isabel, from Fortune Island; schr. Mary E. Van Cleaf, from Fayall.

A Halifax dispatch says the German steamer New-York returned to that port, on Thursday evening, in consequence of the prevalence of heavy weather and a snow-storm. She experienced terrible weather on the voyage from Bremen. Her boats were carried away, and her bridge broken. Capt. von Ensler was knocked about on the deck and badly cut in the face. One of the sailors fell from aloft on to the deck and was killed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 16.—Arr. revenue steamer Colfax, from a cruise. Reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Exchange, from Matanzas; brig Ærolite, from Demerara: brig Maggie, from Rio—spoke her 30 miles out, sails and bulwarks gone, spar sprung, provisions out; supplied her, and towed her inside the Cape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The ship Florelia, with teas, from Hong Kong, has arrived.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 16.—Cld., steam-ships Saragossa, for Baltimore; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Hand E. Gardner, for Liverpool; schr. J. P. Wyman, for Mayagen.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 15.—Arr. brig Mary Lebiano, from Gonaives, Jan. 29th, for Boston; left brig Ida C., to sail 30th, for St. Marie, to load for New-York; brig V. H. Hill, of Provincetown, discg.

Also arr. schrs. Angel, Amsbury and H. D. May, from Weehawken, for Boston; Mary Riley and John Boynton, from Hoboken, for do.; Sandy Point, do., for Salem; Henrietta Simons, do., for Beverly; Robt. J. Leonard, Provincetown, for St. John, N. B.

Sld., schrs. Emma, Lark and Fleetwing. Wind—W. N. W., fresh, clear and cold.

16th, A. M.—Arr. steamer Leopold, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. A. Denike, Baltimore, for Boston; Lucy M. Jennings, Rappahannock, for do.; Flora A. Newcomb, do., for Salem; Annie May, Newcastle, Del., for Portland; American Eagle, do., for Danvers; Gem, New-York, for Dip Island; Wiss Bird, do., for St. John, N. B.; Martha Junio, Weehawken, for Lynn; B. S. Young, H. W. Peirce and Alice P. Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.

9 A. M.—Wind W. N. W., fresh, clear.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 12, lat. 35 50, lon. 75 50, schr. L. A. Merritt, from St. Jago, for New-York, 8 ds. out.

Same time, schr. C. A. Johnson, hence for Washington, N. C., with rudder head gone.

Feb. 7, lat. 34, lon. 74 20, schr. Willie, (of Baltimore,) from Porto Rico, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 16.—The steamer New-York, which sailed yesterday, put back on account of a heavy snow storm.

Miscellaneous.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16.—The schr. Willie, Staples, master, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, for Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore on Body Island at 5 o'clock A. M. of the 14th. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

At St. Pierre, Mart., Jan. 23, brig Henry H. Seavey, Coombs, for Turks Island Jan. 25, to load for New-York, and Mary Le Blanc, (Br.,) for do. 31, to load for Boston; schr. Hattie Coombs arr. Jan. 24.

European Marine News.

Plymouth, Feb. 16.—The steam-ship Thuringia, from New-York, for Hamburg, arrived here today.

Moville, Feb. 16.—Steamer Australia, from New-York, for Glasgow, arrived here today.

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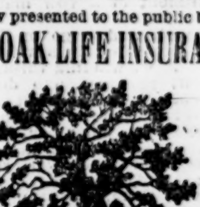

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LORD NAPIER.

The Next Ruler for the Eastern Empire of Britain—His Record—What May be Expected of Him.

The assassination of the Viceroy of India, following so closely on that of the Chief-Justice, has naturally startled to its depths the society in exile there, which has not forgotten the terrible events of the mutiny, of which each family mourns its victims. England, too, in the midst of absorbing events, feels the thrill of abhorrence and sadness at the cruel crime, and even the rest of the world, caring little or nothing for the Earl of MAYO personally, and knowing little and caring less about British rule in India, cannot but sympathize when one of the exalted ones on the earth is violently hurried away to eternity, the very sordid insignificance of the murderous instrument adding a pang to the loss. But assassinations, like everything else, are, if not a nine days' wonder, speedily over-shadowed by the next sensation. In this case, it is of interest to find out who succeeds to this great, well-paid and dangerous office—dangerous from disease more than from the shot or stab of murder; of very absorbing interest to patronage hunters who are to fall under his eye, or those doleful ones who, after basking in his sunshine, fear to lose him, and be turned over to some new "Pharaoh who knows not Joseph." And Americans with good memories, and who moved in good society before the days of shoddy and war contracts, for intestine unpleasantnesses were undreamt of, may feel a touch of pleasure when they hear who is the coming man. FRANCIS, Baron NAPIER, of Merchistoun, an ancient Scottish Peerage, (no relation, unless of the remotest, to the hero of Magdala, and not a very near cousin of the famous fighting NAPIERS, who in 1857 represented the Court of St. James at Washington,) is the Governor of Madras, and as Madras is senior to Bombay, Bengal, or any other Lieutenant-Governorship in that Federation of British dependencies known as India, he must, willy-nilly, proceed with hot haste to occupy the Vice-regal throne at Calcutta. Sir WILLIAM DENISON, his predecessor at Madras, brother to the Ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, the famous Archdeacon, &c., a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, with agricultural tastes, which led him to keep his we(a)ther eye shut while selecting a Hera ram for his model farm, and an indiscreet *penchant* for theological polemics, which led him to dire discomfiture at the hands of the fierce and arithmetical COLENSO, had to do the same, and very naively published his delight about his short-lived honors in a book he wrote about it. Lord NAPIER will probably stay where he is a full term. When the outcry at the Earl of MAYO's appointment first raged it was believed he would be promoted at once, *vice* the at that time obnoxious legacy of the outgoing Tories peremptorily removed. He has so managed matters at Madras that in defiance of all precedent he has been kept till now. Since his term expired on the 15th March, 1871, and it is the current belief, indeed, hardly concealed revelation from "the best authority," that he was to bring his experience to the higher field where the slaughtered occupant should have fulfilled his allotted term. His time, the fullness of a British subject's ambition, next to the Premiership, has come to him sooner than expected.

Lord NAPIER is sixty-two years old, considerably above the middle size, strong, healthy, with calm, handsome face, gray hair and whiskers, an early riser, very often a late goer to bed, gifted with inexhaustible energy, tact, common sense and acuteness of judgment. He is a man of taste, very kindhearted, practically beneficent, without ostentation, preserving an unmistakable supremacy as the leader of society, hospitable without extravagance, a promoter of every social pleasure, races, amateur theatricals, hunting, &c., and a general favorite. His few enemies are disappointed sinecure hunters. Lord MAYO killed these off, and Lord NAPIER helped him. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ?* His Peerage is endowed with a comparatively small revenue to keep it up with the dignity due, and Lord NAPIER was early placed by his judicious relatives in what proved to be a congenial sphere, where young aristocrats may earn a living without, in imagination, soiling a scutcheon. The Whigs of those days had not advanced to the liberal ideas of the great Campbell clan, when the MACALLUM MHOR (prospective father-in-law to the blood royal!) invites a son to study groceries, and, moreover, come to New-York for his teachers. As attaché at various embassies, Secretary of Legation, &c., he danced and flirted, and dressed, and generally enjoyed himself through half the Courts in Europe; but unlike the majority of young sprigs of nobility in similar circumstances, he did not confine his efforts to this ordinary routine. He studied diplomacy, socially, politically, in books and out of them, and garnered his experience. He became known early in his department as a safe man, with his wits about him, and his career has amply exemplified the solid, sterling estimation in which he has uniformly been held by every party, this being the less difficult, as Lord NAPIER's politics, if they exist, are quite entirely of the non-partisan order. Without as yet having been commissioned at any great emergency, where brilliant prestige, or the display of princely wealth might be useful in "winning and dining," or in any way circumventing a Pickwickian hostility, Lord NAPIER, whose courtliness and unobtrusive delicacy are proverbial, has held some of the most dignified offices in the gift of the Crown, and made himself very useful. As before mentioned, he was Minister here in 1857, and there is no doubt he did most successfully, if almost imperceptibly, cast oil on troubled waters, salve the wounded susceptibilities of America, and soothe the ruffled feathers of the eagle till smiles beamed in place of frowns. His immediate predecessor had retired, with little fuss, but under well-understood pressure, for loose notions about the collection of food for Crimean powder. The indiscretion condoned, and everything agreeable again, Lord NAPIER retired to the pleasing seclusion of the Hague, to enjoy peace, plenty, and immunity from all distractions of close figuring, incessant attempts at diplomatic outwitting or rumors of wars. He could, and undoubtedly did, study windmills, canals, and the Holland school of painting, and many a stiver passed from his slender purse for gems which now decorate the walls of Thirlestane, his favorite residence, in Selkirkshire, Merchistoun Castle, where abode his mathematical ancestor and benefactor of astronomers, navigators, engineers and calculators generally, the inventor of Napierian logarithms, being now chiefly devoted to bats, owls, ghosts, and poor relations. He went to Russia in 1860, as Ambassador Extraordinary, and here, perhaps, committed unwittingly the only mistake of his life. Told by himself, against himself, ten years later, in the presence of his unintended victim, there can be no harm in repeating the story. Among his visitors at St. Petersburg was a Parsee, CURETJEE MANOCKJEE by name, a man of great wealth, who has since got fabulously rich, a near relation of Sir JAMSETGEE JEJEEBHOY, and like him a princely benefactor to his native City of Bombay, and with a generous aptitude to let his money leak from a perpetual sieve wherever he moves. Lord NAPIER at that time knew nothing of India, was charmed with the manners, the grace and intelligence of his visitor, and intimated a desire to present him to the Czar, begging him to appear in full native robes, as at that gorgeous levée, where the national costumes of Circassian, Georgians, Wallachs, and multitudes of every tribe of that vast Empire mingled in kaleidescopic confusion with the many magnificent foreign and domestic uniforms, army, navy, and diplomatic, his native attire would be much more seemly than if he were to make his appearance like an Englishman. CURETGEE acquiesced with Oriental readiness, and then proceeded to cudgel his brains as to how, when, and where he was to get his novel kit. It is understood, of course, that except as to the hat—a papier-maché stove-pipe, with a cowl—the Parsees, or the upper classes of them, are entirely Europeanized in clothing, and ideas too.

Finally he bought the finest muslin, got it made up with great difficulty after his rude sketches of what Eastern butlers wear, aided in part by the artist's notions, derived from reading the *Arabian Nights*, as to what the whole thing should be. The eventful day came; the Indian gentleman, in diamonds, lace, muslin and cashmere shawls, looked splendid, and Lord NAPIER, in presenting him to the gratified autocrat of many nations, alluded to the "woven mist" of his Dacca muslin robes, and so forth, till confused by polite but eager and close questionings, the unfortunate Parsee let the cat out of the bag and confessed that he had never worn such a thing in his life, and that, except the shawls and the jewels, St. Petersburg was the mart and manufactory of all he had on. Lord NAPIER went to Berlin next in 1864, and his record is, as usual with him, uneventful; though England was crossed about Denmark, and the secrets of diplomacy might show that all was not as quiet as the surface; and in 1866 went out to Madras as Governor.

His arrival was anxiously awaited. The peerage was diligently committed but afforded little information to Anglo-Indians who had passed over with little interest the various embroilments, large and small, which Lord NAPIER had assisted in adjusting, whose Bible was the *Army List* or *Civil Service Register*, who had, since as children they had landed on the fervid shores of India, carried India with them ever since—even in England, when on furlough, segregating themselves in cliques of "Indians," eating curries and pilaus, and ignoring the world outside "the services." Sir WILLIAM DENISON was unpopular, or rather had grown so, and with unaccountable rapidity during the last few months of his government—undeservedly so. He did no harm, if he did little good, and he was thoroughly hospitable, spent all his official income in receiving society, and played whist every night like a good old *paterfamilias*. But he took things too easily for India. There was no excitement possible with him about place-hunting. The lucky "ins" kept in unmolested, and the "outs" might exercise their most earnest pleadings, or their tuneful wives their most musical blandishments, without wheedling the shadow of a fat appointment, or, for the matter of that, one worth a rupee, from the admiring but unimpressionable and domestic old Governor. So the bluff old English gentleman went unregretted—moreover, was blown off the coast in a gale of hostile breathings from the local Press—while the new comer was welcomed with almost fulsome adoration. He remained but a very few days before he walked out early in the morning, spite of traditions, customs, mustrobe, malaria or any other superstitions, and set to work inspecting jails, hospitals, &c., &c., and this he has kept up with indefatigable persistency. The result of his first explorations was a minute in council, which roused as with the sting of a whipper-in's cleverly cutting lash the whole horde of doctors, and something like a mutiny in the following of GALEN seemed imminent. Lord NAPIER hit them again hard, reiterating what he had said, claimly pointing out that he had not said certain things that with inconsiderate passion they had assumed, and two or three hot-headed ones received strong hints that resignations were dangerous trifles to play with if bread and butter was any consideration. Peace reigned. His first and last battle was a Waterloo. No one else fought him or tried to. Lord MAYO had a great reputation for his wonderful activity, riding campaigning distances along the frontiers, visiting every hole and corner, holding great *durbars*, and in every way comporting himself as a true representative of majesty, strutting not for a brief hour on a stage, but bearing himself *en permanence* "every inch a King."

Lord NAPIER, in activity, almost excels him. Not professing much love for equestrianism his feats as a horseman were unattempted and can not be recorded, nor had he means, opportunities, nor occasions, as a rule, for the great *durbars* and superb receptions of the Princes of India like the Lord of the larger dominion, though Madras probably gave the best reception in the East or anywhere else to His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH in the Spring of 1870, and Lord NAPIER "spread himself" in private hospitality on that occasion with a munificent magnificence long to be remembered and appreciated by those who in thousands admiringly assisted at his festivities. Napierian progresses are almost perpetual, combining the pleasures of those of Elizabethian renown and the usual wanderings of the good Caliph Haroun al Raschid. No place is safe from the Governor. The smallest outlying Deputy Sub-assistant District Engineer's hut may be visited at unawares at any time, his roads criticised, his habits and work noted, his future made or marred. Cochin, a flourishing port on the west coast, was in sore tribulation lest it should be washed away, a good many square miles actually vanished in the encroaching waves every month, the circumlocution office did nothing, local efforts, despairing and unskillful, acted like Mrs. Partington's broom, which did not keep back the ocean. Lord NAPIER ran over, braving the discomforts of Madras cars, stuffed, dusty and baking, on the railroad, forty miles' travel on straw, in springless ox-carts, with wheels every shape but round, and twelve hours' voyage down the lagoons and connecting canals, which form a "silent highway" along the inner edge of the western coast of India, in a cabin-boat, with naked natives who yell obscene Sanscrit chants to keep themselves awake at their heavy, monotonous, machine-like toil. Appropriations followed the visit; an engineer followed them; and substantial groins, scientifically laid, to check and counter-check the recently-changed currents, soon followed the receding sea. Reclamation of the lost land and acclamation of the good Governor, became the order of the day. He extended his visit to Travancore and Native Cochin; explored the almost unknown Pulney Hills, in Tinnevelly, on the borders of the Ghants, the Andes, or backbone water-shed of the peninsula, hitherto inhabited sparsely by savage tribes barely removed from monkeys, and some American medical missionaries, who successfully fish for souls while curing grateful bodies, and a new Sanitarium is to rise there. Lord NAPIER thought it good to have change of air, and established, to the honor of the old fogies and in defiance of the jackal Press, which gibed at the annual exodus of the supreme Government to Simla, a system of yearly sojourning "in Council" at Cotacamund on the Neilghery Hills, to the great delight of property-holders there and of officials who liked to work among the roses and verbenas of that Paradisical oasis on its pinnacle soaring over the sweltering plains of their former labor. Railway interest have his earnest and energetic support. Tramways, road-engines, breakwaters, harbor improvements, anything in the shape of progress, where it can be carried on at a present or certain prospective profit, has Lord NAPIER for a firm, consistent, pushing advocate. And there is nothing he touches or sanctions but succeeds. The water supply of Madras has his earnest personal attention, and for the last two years, he has never missed when at his head-quarters, going out at least three times a week fifteen miles, to inspect progress. He has facilitated the extension of British banks in dependent native territories, encouraged closer commercial relations with Poudicherry, Saijon and Burmah, famines have been unknown in Madras under his rule, though millions have died from its ravages but a few hundred miles from its borders, education has flourished, patronage is bestowed with wise discrimination; every charity, public or private, is aided by his purse, his presence, his eloquence and influence in every way. With great taste, a connoisseur of repute, he has encouraged and already succeeded in developing and improving the arts and industries of the country; he has personally lectured on art and architecture, skillfully and pungently deprecating "poor" imitations of poor European models, and suggesting the modification and adaptation of existing native styles. Aided by a special appointee, the Government architect, if he did not find Madras of brick, nor left it of marble, he has certainly adorned it with a number, a great number, of beautiful structures, each possessing an individuality, marking an era in the history of the town, with broad, distinctive gravity. In a word, Lord NAPIER, without apparent dash or obtrusive brilliancy, is a man who does his whole duty, and finds he can do a great deal of duty. With a firm reliance on the American maxim he is first sure he is right, then goes ahead; and he has done more, tangibly, benefits that are patent to the groveling coolie, who, with lack-lustre eye, trots his hereditary diurnal journey with his burden as to the wisest of the men he rules, and who all admire him, and most love him, in the six years he has been at Madras, than seems to have been done before since CLIVE's time. Lady NAPIER is, and always has been, a worthy helpmeet to him. Faithful servants! They have done well. It is but reasonable to hope for great things from his rule in his greater sphere over all India.

Attempted Suicide of a German.

An elderly German named CHARLES ROTH was brought before Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer to a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum on Thursday evening. It appears that he had been for years engaged in business in Beaver Dam, Wis., and had amassed a considerable fortune. Last year he visited Germany, leaving his business in charge of a younger brother, and when he returned in October found that he had been robbed of every cent of his money. He has since stopped at JULIUS RUPPERT's lager-beer saloon, and though treated with the greatest consideration, has of late become a victim of melancholy. He left two notes, bequeathing all his effects to his friend RUPPERT, whom he thanked for all his kindness, and then drank the poison. He was with difficulty restored to life. Justice SCOTT committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who will investigate his sanity.

THE CHARITIES OF NEW-YORK.

Who Shall Have Their Disbursement, a Local or a State Board—Opinions on the Subject—Interesting Facts and Statistics.

Considerable interest is felt by the intelligent part of the community—those of Protestant faith—interested in the disbursement of the charities of the City, especially as the feeling has been gaining ground for several years past that no money should be voted away for sectarian purposes—in other words, to help to support a religion and a class of teaching foreign to the mass of our people in every respect.

OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

Careful inquiry for several days past has shown that a large proportion of those active in contributing to the support of and disbursement of these charities are in favor of the latter plan as the best mode of escape, while many, if not nearly all, agree that, as a principle, it is open to serious objection. It is argued that the management of such a vast trust, purely local in its character, should not be delegated to a Board of eight gentlemen, but a single one of whom resides in this City. The principle of allowing a Board selected by the Governor from different sections of the State to control our local charity fund, to support which our citizens alone are taxed, is held to be an exceedingly bad precedent to establish. But another, and a still more serious objection is urged, to the effect that no Board of eight, seven of whom do not live in the City of New-York, could by any possibility be deemed competent to discriminate between the just claims or wants of those seeking aid; and that, however conscientious or desirous they might be to discharge their great responsibility with fairness, an equitable apportionment of the fund among the needy and worthy institutions or societies would for this reason be more a matter of chance than the result of a knowledge of their just claims, acquired by experience. In no branch of our Municipal Government, for a faithful and just performance of its requirements, is experience so absolutely necessary as in the maintenance and disbursement of the charity fund.

WHAT WAS VOTED AWAY IN 1869.

In 1869, $528,742 47 of public money was given to charitable institutions in this City, and in 1871 the Board of Apportionment voted away $500,871 36 for the same purpose, many institutions, in view of the popular feeling against giving money for sectarian purposes, declining to ask for aid. It may be interesting to note in this connection the division of the fund in 1869–70:

The Roman Catholic institutions received	$412,062 28
Protestant Episcopal institutions	29,335 09
Hebrew	14,404 49
Presbyterian	8,363 44
Baptist	2,760 34
Methodist Episcopal	3,073 63
German Evangelical	2,027 24
Miscellaneous societies and institutions	44,085 12
Total	$528,742 47

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY BY THE RING.

It is useful for the purposes of this article to show who applied for and were voted aid at the hands of the Board of Apportionment, in 1871:

Five Points Mission	$2,000
Ladies' Union Relief Association	10,000
Orphan Asylum, Prince and Mott streets	10,000
Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum	6,800
Hahnemann Hospital	4,000
Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York	1,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	6,000
Chapin Home for Aged and Indigent	7,000
Woman's Medical Hospital College	6,000
Prison Association	3,000
St. Francis' Hospital	6,000
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	5,000
Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen	5,000
New-York Infirmary for Women and Children	10,000
St. Joseph's Home	3,000
Blind Mechanics' Association	3,000
Female Assistance Society	3,000
Patriots' Orphan Home	3,000
Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes	3,000
Shepherd's Fold	5,000
German Union Society	4,000
Wayside Industrial Home	2,500
New-York Dorcas Society	2,000
Home for the Friendless	6,000
Ladies' Christian Union	3,000
Lying-in Asylum, Marion-street	3,000
New-York Magdalen Asylum	2,000
St. Luke's Home for the Aged	3,000
Five Points House of Industry	2,000
Association for Befriending Children	3,000
New-York Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System	5,000
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	6,000
Society for Indigent and Crippled Blind, in Seventh-avenue	5,000
Hospital for the Relief of the Nervous and Paralytic Poor	3,000
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	2,000
New-York Dispensary	1,000
Northern Dispensary	1,000
Eastern Dispensary	1,000
Demilt Dispensary	1,000
North-eastern Dispensary	1,000
North-western Dispensary	1,000
Yorkville Dispensary	1,000
Harlem Dispensary	1,000
Manhattan Dispensary	1,000
Eclectic Dispensary	1,000
Cancer Dispensary	1,000
Dispensary of the New-York College for Women	1,000
New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	1,000
Hoffman Dispensary	1,000
New-York Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
French Homeopathic Dispensary, Tompkins-square	1,000
North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
New-York Homeopathic College Dispensary	1,000
Western Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
Central Dispensary	1,000
German Dispensary	2,000
Western Dispensary for Women and Children	1,000
Infirmary of the New-York College of Dentistry	1,000
Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest	1,000
Orthopedic Dispensary	1,000
Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary	1,000
New-York Opthalmic and Aural Institute	2,000
Children's Aid Society	7,000
Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	2,000
New-York Juvenile Asylum	75,000
Nursery and Child's Hospital	12,000
Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy	5,000
House of Good Shepherd	58,511
Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children	80,000
Union Home and School for Children of our Volunteers	7,860
Total	$500,871

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following statistics are valable in this connection: Population of the City, according to census of 1870, 942,292; number of families, 175,500; number of dwelling-houses, 64,029; inhabitants born in United States, 523,198; foreigners, forty different nationalities, 419,094; average yearly number of marriages, 18,000; average estimated number of births, yearly, 31,000; number of deaths during 1871, 27,175; total valuation of property, $1,047,427,049; City taxes, $23,000,000 a year; spent for public amusements, $7,000,000 a year; cost of the public schools, $3,000,000; average number of immigrants arriving per month, 17,000, or upward of 200,000 a year; in 1870 the number of arrivals was 258,989; number of churches, chapels and missions, 470, accommodating 350,000 persons; number of Protestant places of worship, 380, with accommodations for 250,000 persons; number of regularly incorporated Protestant churches, 240; average membership, 300; and number of communicants, 72,000; Sabbath-schools of all denominations, 418, with an attendance of 88,237; number of Protestant Sabbath-schools, 356; attendance, 88,237 pupils; number of children in the City, between the ages of five and fifteen years, is 163,493; average attendance in public schools under charge of the Department of Instruction, 103,125; attendance in parochial, industrial and private schools, colleges, &c., 25,000; average regular attendance in public and private schools, 128,125; of the 35,368 of suitable school-age still remaining unaccounted for, those who have made the subject a careful study estimate that twenty-five per cent. occasionally attend school, twenty-five per cent. are detained at home by sickness and poverty, another twenty-five per cent. are at work, and the remainder are found among the vagrants, beggars, pilferers and *gamins*; number of licensed drinking-saloons, 7,440; estimated amount of money squandered in them, $50,000,000 a year; number of disorderly houses, 627; number of improper females known to the Police, 2,070; number of arrests by Police in 1870, 75,692; commitments to the Tombs, same period, 49,423; of this number 30,507 were of intemperate habits; lodgings furnished at Police Stations same time, 141,780; lost children, 1870, cared for by the Police, 5,933; number of outdoor poor relieved, 1870, 22,782; number of commitments in 1870 to the alms-houses, prisons, hospitals, nurseries, schools, asylums, &c., under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, 153,271; constant population of these institutions, 8,000; total number of sittings in churches of all denominations, 350,000; sittings in Protestant churches, 250,000; average attendance in Protestant churches and missions, 150,000; including occasional church attendants, 250,000.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

The State Board of Commissioners of Charities are appointed by the Governor, to serve for five years, the term of each expiring at different periods. Its members, with their place of residence, are; Nathan Bishop, New-York; Harvey G. Eastman, Poughkeepsie; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; Edward W. Foster, Potsdam; Theodore W. Dwight, Clinton; Samuel F. Miller, Franklin; Martin B. Anderson, Rochester, and Sandford Eastman, Buffalo. The officers of the Board are composed of John V. L. Pruyn, President; Theodore W. Dwight, Vice-President; and Secretary, Charles S. Hoyt. It is admitted on all hands that the composition of the Board is unexceptionable, all being men of character and standing in their respective communities, and, so far as could be learned, those who have the interest of our local Protestant charity fund at heart would much prefer to allow them to apportion and distribute it to any local commission contemplated by the Charter of the Committee of Seventy, for the reason we have stated.

THE PERCENTAGE OF RELIEF.

It is a remarkable fact that of those seeking relief from a single body, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the boundaries of whose district extend from river to river and from the Battery to Kingsbridge, eighty per cent. are Irish Roman Catholics; the remainder are Germans and persons of other nationalities. Scarcely any Americans ask for relief. This Society does not ask for or accept City aid, and its fund is made up by voluntary contributions, almost exclusively among Protestants. A high and distinguished prelate of the Roman Catholic Church contributed to this fund last year, when applied to, the liberal sum of $5. Investigation has shown that about the same percentage of relief to Roman Catholics has been extended by other Protestant societies, who will accept aid at the hands of the City. Since its organization in 1844, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has expended nearly $1,400,000.

A gentleman who has been since 1844 actively engaged in disbursing charity money in this City, when asked his opinion in regard to the proposed plan of the charter, said that to place this trust in a Board of Commissioners of Charity would be to give it to a body that was almost certain to represent, to a large extent, a sectarian and Romish influence, and that from that influence it is reasonable to infer the State Board is wholly exempt, as the members, being appointed by the Governor to serve for different periods, they are almost wholly independent of political influence. There are now, said he, according to the best data that can be secured on the subject, 39,000 sittings in the public schools unoccupied, while sectarian schools are being established for the education of children of Roman Catholic parents, who refuse to send them to the public schools, and expect the people, of whatever creed, to be taxed to support these same sectarian schools.

Many of the charitable societies of this City whose work is carried on solely by aid derived from private sources, class three-fourths of their dependents among foreigners and Roman Catholics, and these are beginning to find the unequal load a very irksome one to bear—hence they feel in favor of having the City bounty apportioned by a State Board, instead of the Commission which the Committee of Seventy propose to have succeed the present Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. There are few who contend that the principle is a correct one, but looking at the question in the light that desperate diseases require desperate remedies, they would prefer to have the illogical rule of a State Commission caring for a local charity than allow the disbursement to fall into Roman Catholic, or which is the same thing, Ring hands. The question is a very serious one, and the action of the Legislature on the subject will be watched with much interest.

ILLINOIS.

The Weather Moderating and Building Reviving—The Relief Bill—Railroad Matters—The Work of Relief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

The weather has moderated and become Spring-like, and thousands of men who were compelled to stop work on account of the cold snap, are laying brick and mortar as for dear life. Among the buildings so far completed as to be partially occupied, is FIELD & LEITER's wholesale warehouse, on the corner of Madison and Market streets. It is a five-story brick building, 160 by 190, with very thick walls, but with very little ornamentation. Every day shows the withdrawal of some firm from its temporary location on the residence avenues to their new quarters in the old business burnt district. Large numbers of property-owners have rented prospective buildings, to be ready by the 1st of July, and by midsummer we may expect a general transfer of business-houses from their present locations. The North Side, a greater part of which was so utterly desolated, begins to show signs of life, and many substantial dwellings and business houses are being put up.

The delay to pass the Relief bill by Congress, and the uncertainty which hangs around it, have a very depressing effect upon business matters generally. Many people do not like to enter into contracts with present high prices for brick and lumber, and are therefore waiting rather impatiently for Congress to act. Adverse action would be preferable to no action; but we hope a better fate awaits the bill.

There is not much doing in politics. It is understood that Gov. PALMER begins to indulge quite largely in Presidential aspirations, but whether as a Democratic or an Independent Republican candidate I am not advised. There is not much talk about the delegation to the Republican National Convention, as everybody regards the renomination of Gen. GRANT as a foregone conclusion.

Quite a large number of new railroads, as well as some of the older ones, are endeavoring to procure the right of way into the city. Property-owners on the streets through which they propose to pass object decidedly to have them thus occupied, and consequently vigorously oppose any measure looking to such an end. But it is important to the roads and the city that they be permitted to reach as near the centre of business as possible. Among the last plans proposed are sunken tracks in the centre of the streets, with a roadway and sideway on both sides, and viaducts at the streets crossing them. This appears to be the most feasible device suggested for removing the difficulty, and will probably be adopted. There has been but little said lately about the great Union Depot on the Lake front; but we presume it will be built. It is the best place in the whole city, and can be most readily reached by the four roads which are supposed to be interested in the enterprise—the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The business of the section of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road between here and Aurora has so much increased that trains are regularly behind time. There are two connecting lines which intersect the main road at Aurora, and these tributaries bring an immense amount of freight—one running from the La Salle coal field, and the other through a rich farming country north-east, and a third line is about going into operation. A double track is being laid as rapidly as possible to Aurora, over half of which has been already completed. This will relieve the pressure, and allow trains to run on time. The suburban towns along the line, depending upon accommodation trains, have suffered much by the irregularities. A short line to Evanston, eleven miles north, is to be constructed as soon as practicable, to accommodate the business and travel between the two points. Evanston is the largest, pleasantest, and most prosperous of our suburban towns, and a large proportion of its inhabitants are Chicago men, doing business in the city, and going backward and forward daily. The town contains about four thousand inhabitants, and is working under a city charter.

The relief work still continues brisk. About fifty thousand people are still aided more or less, mostly with "rations," but it is understood that the giving out is to be terminated on the first of April. There are cases of gross mismanagement coming to light, which make people come to the conclusion that there is much which will not bear the reporting. In addition to what I mentioned last week, of a widow getting nearly $20,000 in money and goods, other instances are reported on good authority, which show not only carelessness but dishonesty. In taking an "account of stock" in one of the depots of distribution a short time since, there was a large amount of supplies of all kinds of which no trace could be found. Among them were over one hundred barrels of flour, twelve thousand yards of cotton cloth, large quantities of coal, sugar, tea, coffee, &c., which had disappeared, nobody knew where. The gentleman who attempted to straighten up the books found that there had been the grossest irregularity all the way through, showing a large stealage of the charity so generously bestowed upon us for our sufferers. And yet our daily papers tell us that everything is as it should be, simply because they know very little about it. The Cincinnatians, who have been doing a good work with their soup-house—feeding thousands from the beginning—have become disgusted by the attacks upon them by those who want the money instead to handle, and by another class who "prefer whisky to soup," and want the money to buy it with. It would not be strange, under the circumstances, if they were to withdraw the unexpended balance of their contributions, as some other municipalities have done.

General business is quite dull. Building operations, however, combined with pork-packing, &c., keeps money stirring, so that we get along quite comfortable. The hog crop already harvested is largely in excess of last year, and it is estimated that 1,100,000 will be cut up by the closing of the season. There will, however, be a falling off in beef slaughtering, as considerable is now done in Kansas, the discriminating freight of the railroads acting to the disadvantage of Chicago.

A Vessel Boarded by River-Thieves—The Watchman Severely Beaten.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Nimrod*, lying at Pier No. 44 East River, was boarded by four desperate river-thieves, who made their way noiselessly to the deck of the vessel, and made an attack on the watchman, JAMES GRUMLEY, who, finding himself overpowered, shouted lustily for assistance, and one of the thieves thereupon struck him on the head several times with a slung-shot, inflicting severe wounds. Perceiving that they could not silence the watchman, and becoming alarmed at his persistent cries for help, the thieves fled, and taking to their boats, succeeded in making their escape. GRUMLEY was taken to the Madison-street Police-station, and attended by Police Surgeon WATERMAN, and afterwards taken home. His injuries, although severe, are not of a serious nature.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Manifesto by the Comte de Chambord.

The Comte DE CHAMBORD has issued the following manifesto:

"The persistent efforts which have been made to misrepresent my words, sentiments and acts compel me to issue a protest. My resolve to leave Chambord is attributed to a secret thought of abdication. There is no occasion to justify the course I have traced out for myself, but every hope based on the relinquishment of my duties is vain. I shall never abdicate. After having for forty years preserved the monarchical principle intact, which is the heirloom of France, the last hope of her grandeur and liberties, I can never allow it to be imperiled. Cæsarism and anarchy still threaten us, because the salvation of the country is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I do not raise a new flag. I uphold the flag of France. I am proud to think that it will restore to our armies their ancient prestige. I represent reform, not reaction. During the trials of the Church I have remembered the traditions of our country. My language on this point has raised blind passions." In its continuation the manifesto insists on the necessity of losing no time: "Without the natural principle of hereditary monarchy where shall we find alliances? Who will give our army a powerful organization? Who will make our diplomacy respected and restore to France her proper rank? Who will ensure peace for the industrious classes, and to the laborer the fruit of his toil? I am ready to make any sacrifice compatible with honor, any concessions which are not acts of weakness. I have but one sole passion, the welfare of France; one sole ambition, to contribute to the reconstruction of the country, which cannot be the exclusive work of a party. I ask for the loyal co-operation and patriotism of all." The manifesto concludes as follows: "Nothing will shake my resolution nor exhaust my patience. Nobody will, under any pretext, obtain my consent to become a legitimate king of revolution."

EFFECT OF THE MANIFESTO.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"No one can read the Manifesto of the Comte DE CHAMBORD without giving the writer credit for the highest principles and the purest motives. Yet it is difficult to suppose that if he were living in the midst of the parties which distract the country, instead of outside them, he would ever have published a document the only effect of which seems to be to gratify those whose supremacy in France would be most fatal to its interests, and to render more difficult the task and position of those who are struggling to unite upon some common ground of action, by means of which those interests may be preserved. The one thing which Communists, Bonapartists, and so-called Republicans dread more than any other is a fusion between the two branches of the Royal House, and whatever tends to delay or impede that event is hailed by them with undisguised satisfaction. Had the Comte DE CHAMBORD asked the advice of the Secret Committee of the International at present sitting in Paris as to what they would suggest, it would have advised him to issue precisely such a document as the one with which he has now favored the world, the effect of which is to strengthen the hands of the party of disorder, by whatever name they may be called. If it were possible for the Legitimists to persuade themselves that they are strong enough to dispense with any help outside their own party, they might venture upon a line of conduct rendering all union with them impossible, supposing their principles demanded such poor strategy; but one does not see any particular reason for flinging down the gauntlet to the only party whose assistance is indispensable to them at such a time. Certainly, as I have often shown, that party is the least reliable and most timid of all the political sections; still they are numerically strong, and the moment they clearly perceived in which direction their interests lay they would become stronger. Perhaps the largest and most influential party in the country at this moment are those same staunch Provisional Republicans who would not need more than twenty-four hours to become equally staunch Royalists, and who are exactly represented by the present Government. The uncompromising attitude of the Comte DE CHAMBORD forces upon these men a painful prospect of unlimited Provisional Republicanism, and they look in vain to the Orleans Princes, for, in the face of this proclamation, what help are they to expect from that quarter? Mahomet resolutely refuses to go to the mountain, and the mountain is broken up into so many parts that it cannot hold together sufficiently to go to Mahomet. Of coure the Legitimists are delighted with the dignity, vigor and firmness of the Manifesto, so are the Bonapartists and Communists. What chiefly seems to *frosser* public sentiment in France is the constant allusion which the Comte DE CHAMBORD makes to religion and the church. In this matter the seclusion of his life has thrown him behind the age, and, although he says nothing in his proclamation of his divine right, the mention of the *Epreuves de l'Eglise* seems to have produced a worse effect than his clinging to his white flag. The army, indeed, has no reason to be particular in this respect just now, as most of the tricolors being in Germany, the opportunity for a change is most favorable, and Gen. DE CISSY has done what he can to prepare the way for it by ordering a short time ago all the regimental flags still remaining to be burnt, as it has been determined as a measure of economy to substitute woolen flags for the silk ones. As in some cases the silk flags of the regiments have been saved only by acts of great heroism and devotion on the part of both officers and men, and as in France it is the custom to decorate the flags as well as the men who fought for them, there is a very intense sentiment attaching to the bunting; and men now say, since all our old flags are either in the hands of the enemy or burnt, we may as well have a white flag as any other, for be it remembered the army contains a very considerable sprinkling of Legitimist officers. Altogether, instead of things getting better, they are getting steadily worse."

Terrible Railroad Accident Near Nice.

From the Swiss Times.

On Jan. 24 the omnibus train for Grasse left Nice at 5:50 punctually, and proceeded safely to within about one kilomètre of Antibes, when, on coming near the bridge over the Brague, the engine-driver perceived through the mist that lamps had been lighted as danger signals; but it was too late; the train was in full speed, and there was no possibility of stopping it before the bridge was reached, though the fireman and engine-driver remained at their posts, and used every means in their power. The bridge over the Brague measures 105 feet in length, having a span of three arches and piers on either side. The swelling of the torrent by six days of incessant rain had flooded the ground near the bridge, so when the tide rose to high-water mark the bridge was submerged. At the turn of the tide the current was so great that the central arches and the pier on the Nice side of the river were carried away, in fact the whole of the bridge except the pier near Antibes. Toward this dreadful chasm the ill-fated Nice train came dashing along at a fearful rate, the engine, tender, a luggage-car, and two of the carriages leaping down the precipice into the roaring torrent with an awful momentum, left the rest of the train upon the bank, one of the carriages held by the coupling-chain, hanging over the abyss. Of the carriages which fell over, only one was seen floating out to sea, with an unhappy woman therein, calling for succor which could not reach her. The rest were crushed to atoms or covered by the waters at the bottom of the ravine. The engine has never since been seen. Twelve persons perished upon the spot, among whom are the engine-driver and the fireman. The body of the former is still to be seen floating in the Brague, pierced through the chest by an iron bar. The conductor escaped miraculously, by jumping from the luggage-car as it fell into the chasm; also, Mme. CINTI and M. LAUSSEL were extracted safely from the suspended carriage.

Prince Bismarck on Theological Quarrels.

The Lower House of the German Diet concluded, on Jan. 30, the discussion of the estimates of the Minister of Public Worship. Herren MALLINCRODT and WINDHORST disapproved the abolition of the Catholic Department, hitherto attached to the Ministry, whereby the principles of equality had been violated. The Minister of Public Worship, Dr. FALK, stated that in the performance of his office he would continue to be supported by the experienced advice of the Catholic councillors remaining in the Ministry. He intended to leave the Catholic Church perfect liberty, but to protect, at the same time, the rights of the State. Prince BISMARCK made a speech, in which he declared that the formation of a Centre Party in the Chamber was a grave mistake, as it signified a party movement against the State, and a would-be separation of the latter into religious factions. The true spirit and objects of this party movement had shown themselves in the elections and in the Press. Prince BISMARCK alluded to the serious disappointment which he had experienced in this respect. He then went into the motives which had led to the abolition of the Catholic Department of the Ministry of Public Worship, and said that four years ago he had already recommended this course to the King. It would be better to have a Papal Nuncio openly fulfilling his mission than a Department in the Ministry such as had hitherto existed. The Catholic Press acted with one common accord, and might be termed a friend of France and of a confederation of the Rhine provinces. This unity reached to Geneva, and far beyond, into foreign countries. "Let us hold ourselves aloof," he said, "from these theological quarrels, which derive their sustenance from the hierarchy."

Submission of the Indian Highlanders.

One of the most striking incidents in border warfare occurred on the 20th September last, says the *Times of India*, when, as our readers may remember, the whole tribe of the Mahomed Khel Waziris—outlawed, hunted from place to place, dependent for subsistence on the charity of others—with their women, children and cattle, marched into the cantonment of Edwardesabad, and there, with heads bare and turbans round their necks, they threw their arms at the feet of Major MUNRO, Commissioner of the Derajat, surrendered themselves unconditionally, and implored pardon for their offences. But this tribe of Waziris had committed offenses of such enormity that it was considered impossible to accord a complete pardon. We need merely repeat here that in June, 1870, they made a murderous attack on a detachment of our troops who were marching to relieve the guard at Kuram outpost, and after killing outright half the number of the little band, escaped, with trifling loss, into the hills, where it was impossible to pursue them. The whole tribe, having left British territory, were at once proclaimed outlaws, and their lands were sequestrated till such time as they should submit unconditionally, giving up to justice the men who had joined in the attack on the detachment. To these terms the Mahomed Khels refused to submit, but continued to wander among the border mountains, earning a precarious subsistence by making raids into British territory, carrying off cattle and whatever else they could find that was worth taking away. But the troops at the outposts, who were always on the alert, harassed them sorely, until, wearied of being constantly hunted and expelled their dominions by certain hill chieftains on whom pressure was put by the Punjaub Government, they were driven to extremities, and, as above stated, surrendered unconditionally to Major MUNRO. The humiliation of the tribe was so unprecedented, the assertion of our authority was so complete, that the authorities felt they could be merciful as well as just; therefore, after sentencing the head men to terms of imprisonment and imposing a heavy fine on the tribe, they were permitted to return to the lands from which they had fled fifteen months before. In reviewing the whole affair the Punjaub Government, who have just issued their resolution, say that the outbreak might have been prevented had the local authorities been acquainted with the language spoken by the Waziris, and been able to understand their grievances, many of which were real, without the intervention of untrustworthy native officials, "whose harsh and oppressive conduct," says the resolution, "helped to drive these proud Pathans into rebellion." The Lieutenant-Governor severely reprehends those officials who, having long been stationed on the frontier, have not acquired complete colloquial knowledge of Pushtu, and intimates that after this the acquirement of Pushtu within a reasonable time will be considered obligatory on all civil officers posted in districts in which this language is the vernacular. The resolution concludes by warning all frontier tribes "that violence is a language to which the Government will never listen, and the punishment for which, however long delayed, is certain."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Seventh Regiment Armory—Letter from a Member.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the many attacks which have been made upon the bill, now before the Legislature, to provide a site for a new armory for the Seventh Regiment, which seem to have been actuated by gross partiality and prejudice, I desire to state that they are unjust and unfounded. The opinion which is generally current that the armory of the Seventh Regiment is the best in the City is incorrect. The company rooms are as comfortable as the means of the members of the regiment have been able to make them. This expense has always been defrayed by the companies themselves, independent of the regiment or the authorities of the State; but the regiment is almost destitute of a suitable drill-room. It is true that there is one in the armory, but it is in such a neglected condition that when it storms it is almost unfit to be used. The walls are entirely bare in many places, so that the water leaks through the roof. As the care of the armories of the State devolve upon the authorities, and since they have so far neglected the armory of the Seventh Regiment as to even keep it in decent repair, so as to make it tenable, the members of the regiment feel that they are perfectly justified in endeavoring to procure a site for a new armory, to be erected at their own expense. The attempts made to create prejudice againt this regiment are actuated principally by motives of jealousy. It is for the interest and welfare of the National Guard that they seek for a good and substantial armory, as well as for their own benefit. If the Seventh Regiment is to be looked upon with contempt, and to have motives of pecuniary advantage and gain imputed to it, then there may yet be a time when the property-holders of this great City will be glad to shield themselves under the protection of our armories, grateful that there are those among our citizens who are ready and willing to expose themselves for the preservation of life and the protection of property. Against these imputations the officers and members of the regiment most earnestly protest. The regiment has won a proud position, and though there are many who take particular pains to reflect discredit on the part it took during the late war, they are accusers either from malice or envy. The list of over six hundred commissioned officers which the regiment furnished the army, among which are the names of twenty-two Generals, is a page of honor which must speak for itself.

SINCERITY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872.

Official Stenographers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest the communications which have lately appeared in the TIMES in relation to the official stenographers of the various Courts in this City, and have been pleased at the exposure of the "bogus" stenographers who hold positions in some of the District Courts. But the strictures in those communications are amenable to the objection of being indiscriminate and wholesale, and therefore unjust to those who are competent men and who perform their duties faithfully. The writers, in some instances, have written beyond their knowledge, and have made too sweeping deductions. The majority of those who hold positions as stenographers in the District Courts are very likely not stenographers at all; but I know personally that the First, Third and Seventh Districts have professional stenographers who attend to their work. "A Reform Voter" makes general charges of incompetency against all the stenographers of the Courts of Record. There are four stenographers officially appointed in the Supreme Court, each of whom has held the position for from five to fifteen years. The Superior Court has three stenographers, one of whom has held the position from its creation, and the other two have been professional stenographers for over twenty years. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that they are first-class stenographers, than whom there are no better in the country; and I challenge "A Reform Voter" to specify an instance of incompetency, dereliction or neglect of duty on the part of either. Let not all stenographers rest under imputations because of the shortcomings of a few.

JUSTICE.

Mr. O'Flanagan Spakes his Mind.

FIVE PINTS DEBATING CLUBB }
Februarry 9. 1872 }

Editre of New-York Times:

MISTHER EDITTER: at great inconvance to myself I Spare A few minits from my valooable Sarvacisess as Cecretary to the Above Useful & philanthropic Society to answer yore vulgar & illitearate attacks On my esteemed friend. & brother potlician hank Smith. You Have from time to time parjered yerself. & brot down disgrace On the professionn till which yer belongs by Statten false hods About Misther Smyth, my hart burns With indigestion As i percave the wrongs to what this disinterested pattriot has been abjected And i am Surprosed to Se what misrepresentation, & falsehood can do. You say that my frend went on a plasure partie in a bote down thee river, & did not pay for it, just like ye—ye impostner, spie, & infoarmer. I seed the whole affare pade for by one of the clarkes to the City treasury, & i denounce you in the ilegant language of my frend Misther GRALEY as a vulgere bragert, a magpy and a lire. Not content with parsonally infamin Misther SMYTH you go farther & charge him with defradin the bowlin grene Savins despositiher. "You lie, villian, baseley willfully lie." Another charge which yer brings against Misther SMITH is with recaving a Safe pade for from the City treasury. & why shouldent he? Sure all that is in the City treasury belongs to Misther TWADE, barrin that hes deprivd Of his legality rites. & Why Should Misther SMYTH not git his Share!

Now Misther JONES. Or what ever ye call ye self, Arnt ye ashaimed to be Slander in good. & grate men As evidence of my veracety I wold Say i am a first rate laten Scholere. the intimait frea of Mess TWEED. GRALEY, SCHURZ, HAL, SWANEY, ALFORD and thos good and pure minded pattriotisms, NATT. SANDS and ALECK FREAR.

referrin to national affares i nomanate the follerin presedent's ticket: For Presedent, Horac Graley; for Vice-Presiden, Pather B. Swaney; for Cnafe Secretary, Aleck Frear. And the follerin genelmen fill sich offices as shall be plasin to Mr. Graley: hank Smith, A. O. Hall, Carl Shurz, Natt Sands and cetra. Misther Sumner is not of our like, we don't want sich as him.

PATRIK O'FLANAGIN,
Sec. 4th ward
democratic assoceration.

VIRGINIA.

The Public Debt of Virginia—Repeal of the Coupon Feature of the Old Funding Bill—Bribery and Corruption—A Contumacious Witness Committed—Civil Rights—Virginia Militia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb 13, 1872.

After the defeat, *seriatim*, of all other propositions in regard to the public debt of the State, the bill reported by the majority of the joint special committee to provide for the funding and payment of the debt was taken up last night in the House of Delegates, and, to the amazement of both its supporters and opponents, on the question of engrossment and third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 57 nays to 46 yeas! A motion to reconsider was lost. This is the result of differences between the foes of the old Funding bill—some of whom thought the new bill did not go far enough and refused to vote for it.

In the House, today, Gen. WALKER, of Pulaski County, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the old Funding bill as makes coupons receivable for taxes, and, under a suspension of the rules, it was read first and second times, and ordered to engrossment and third reading by 96 yeas to 18 nays. All amendments were promptly voted down, and it is certain that to-morrow the bill will pass the House. What will be its fate in the Senate it is hard to foresee, though if it pass that body it will be apt to encounter the veto of the Governor. In the House, today, was also introduced a bill which proposes to pay three per cent. interest this year, in two semi-annual payments, (of one and a half per cent. each,) on the whole funded debt and on two-thirds of the unfunded debt.

As the matter now stands, the friends of the old Funding bill are full of hope that nothing can be passed by this Legislature to interfere with that bill, and I think they have reasonable ground for that hope; but as the Auditor of Public Accounts has instructed all collectors and receivers of taxes, &c., not to accept the coupons in payment of public dues, and as the Treasurer refuses to pay *any* interest on the public debt until he be authorized thereto by a special appropriation act, it is hard to see which side gains in the matter.

The Special House Committee to investigate the alleged bribery and corruption by which the old Funding bill was passed in the last Legislature, has been taking testimony in secret session for some time, and today it made a special report through Hon. GEO. W. BOOKER, (a member of the last Congress,) asking that JOHN W. JENKINS, a lawyer of this city, be placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for refusing to answer certain questions. The report recites that Mr. JENKINS, in answer to questions, says that he was employed by certain parties, in conjunction with Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, to lobby the Funding bill through the last Legislature; that for this service he was offered a fee of $1,000, which he declined as too small; that he saw Gen. JOHNSON, and that they agreed upon the fees to be paid; that the bill was successfully lobbied through the Legislature, the fees were paid to him, and that he deposited Gen. JOHNSON's fees to that gentleman's credit in his banking-house. But being questioned further as to who employed him, and what was the amount of his fee, Mr. JENKINS declined to respond, although he expressed his willingness to tell how he expended the money placed in his hands for lobbying, and in what his lobbying consisted. The House ordered JENKINS into custody, and he was shortly after arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. It is said that the Investigating Committee has obtained proof positive that a strong ring, with plenty of money, was organized to secure the passage of the bill, and that this ring, through its agents in and out of the Legislature, did, by bribery and corruption, pass said bill. But what will it all amount to? Just nothing at all.

The militia of Virginia consists of a Commander-in-Chief, (Gov. WALKER,) an Adjutant-General, a dozen Major-Generals, two or three dozen Brigadier-Generals, and one regiment or battalion of infantry, consisting of seven volunteer companies in this city, commanded by one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major. There is one colored company of infantry organized here, (the Attacks Guard,) but its officers have never been commissioned and the company has never been mustered in. These officers have been examined and passed by two members of the Board of Military Examiners for this district, but the third examiner declines to examine them, and they are thus deprived of their commissions. Gov. WALKER should be manly enough to remove this contumacious examiner, unless he approve of his contumacy.

E.

THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE-FLAG.

Interesting Account of Its Origin and History, by Gen. Beauregard.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following letter from Gen. BEAUREGARD to Capt. PREBLE, United States Navy, concerning the origin of the Confederate battle-flag:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 3d inst., relative to the origin of the Confederate "battle-flag," and the devices of the Louisiana State flag on the City Hall of New-Orleans when Commodore FARRAGUT appeared before this city in April, 1862, I give you with pleasure the following information:

At the battle of Manassas, on the 21st of July, 1861, I found it difficult to distinguish our then Confederate flag from the United States flag, (the two being so much alike,) especially when Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY made the flank movement which decided the fate of the day, and I resolved then to have ours changed if possible, or to adopt for my command a battle-flag which would be entirely different from any State or Federal flag. After the battle it was found that many persons in both armies firmly believed that each side had used, as a stratagem, the flags of his opponent. Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, commanding the Confederate forces, determined to have the troops furnished with their State flags, and I entered in correspondence with Col. WM. PORCHER MILES, Chairman of the House Military Committee, to have our national flag changed. But that was found to be impracticable at that time, and none of the States, except Virginia, having furnished flags to their troops, Gen. JOHNSTON, on consultation at Fairfax Court-house, Va., with Gen. G. W. SMITH, commanding the Army of the Shenandoah (Second Corps) and myself, commanding the Army of the Potomac, (First Corps,) decided to adopt a "battle-flag" for our forces. Many designs were presented, and we gave the preference to one of those offered by Col. J. B. WALTON, commanding the Louisiana Washington Artillery, which corresponded closely to the one recommended by Col. MILES to Congress as our first national flag. Both were oblong, the field was red, the bars blue, and the stars white; but Col. WALTON's had the Latin cross, and Col. MILES' the St. Andrew's, which removed the objection that many of our soldiers might have to fight under the former symbol. Gen. JOHNSTONE preferred a square flag to render it more convenient to carry, and we finally adopted in September, 1861, the well-known "battle-flag of the Army of the Potomac," as it was first called, to which our soldiers became so devoted. Its field was red or crimson, its bars were blue, running diagonally across from one corner to the other, and the stars on them were white or gold, their number being equal to the number of States in the Confederacy; the blue stars were separated from the red field by a small white fillet. The size of the flag for infantry was fixed at four by four feet, for artillery at three by three feet, and for cavalry at two and one-half by two and one-half feet. It had the merit of being small and light, and of being very distinct at great distances. But it was not accepted by the Confederate Government until it had been consecrated by many a hard-fought battle, when it became the "union" of our second and third Confederate national flags.

When I assumed command of the troops in Western Tennessee, February, 1862, I found that Gen. POLK had adopted for his forces a flag nearly similar to the one I had designed for the Army of the Potomac, *i. e.*, a blue field with a white St. Andrew's cross, and blue or gold stars. Gen. HARDEE had for his division a blue field with a full white circle in its centre. I gave orders to have them replaced as soon as practicable, by the battle-flag of the Army of the Potomac. In September, 1862, when I returned to Charleston, I substituted the same banner for the State flags, then principally used in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; it became thus in our armies the emblem of Southern valor and patriotism. Should we ever be compelled to have a foreign war, I trust that this standard will be adopted as our national battle-flag, to which Southerners will always gladly rally in a just cause.

The State flag referred to by you was adopted by the Secession Convention, and contained thirteen stripes: four blue, six white and three red, commencing at top with the colors as written. The "union" was red, with its sides equal to the width of seven stripes; in its centre was a single pale yellow star, with five points.

I remain yours very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Capt. GEO. HY. PREBLE, United States Navy,
Naval Rendezvous, Boston Navy-yard, Mass.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Opinions of Our Contemporaries.

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

Fishkill Journal.

The eminent services of the TIMES in overthrowing the Tammany Ring entitle it to the confidence and patronage of the public, and its able advocacy of Republican principles has made it the leading organ of the party to which the country owes so much.

THE BEST PAPER.

Allegan (Mich.) Journal.

Now that we are about to enter upon one of the most animated Presidential struggles in the whole history of the Union, it behooves all good Republicans to be supplied with reliable political documents. We do not know of a better Republican paper published outside of our own State than the NEW-YORK TIMES, which publishes daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. The TIMES is the paper which first exposed and ventilated the frauds of the Tammany Ring of New-York, and it is a bold and outspoken champion of Republican principles, and unlike some papers that we might mention, it can always be depended upon politically. When you want to take a paper from abroad, we say subscribe for the TIMES.

WE COMMEND IT.

Springfield (N. Y.) Journal & Herald.

We commend to the favor of our readers this sterling sheet, which took the initiatory steps in showing up, and bore the front of the battle against, the Tammany thieves, and is still laboring for reform. Every one who would be thoroughly posted on political issues and general news of the day, should read it.

YOU WANT IT.

Van Wert (Ohio) Bulletin.

The TIMES is one of the best newspapers in the world, is reliably Republican, without a policy of its own to enforce against the will of the majority, and was the first to expose and the boldest in the attack upon the Tammany frauds. If you want a New-York paper, (and you do,) by all means take the TIMES.

ACTIVE IN POLITICAL REFORM.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Chronicle.

We have so often, of late, referred to the incorruptibility and vigor with which this able paper is conducted, that it is hardly necessary to do so now. Having rendered such efficient service in the overthrow of the Tammany Ring in New-York, and being always steadfast and able in its defense of Republican principles, we commend it to our readers as a paper eminently worthy of their support. While other journals heretofore enjoying the confidence and support of Republicans, seem now to seek the overthrow of the Republican Party, the TIMES is active as ever in the work of true political reform, which can only come from the success of the party that has always made war on corruption and lawlessness.

IN LONG ISLAND.

South Side Observer.

The TIMES is strongly Republican in politics, but we can endure this when we think of it as the ablest and most earnest advocate of Reform among the New-York dailies. All parties in the State and in the nation owe it a debt of gratitude for the overthrow of the most corrupt Ring of officials this country has yet seen. It has a lively circulation in our midst, chiefly through newsboys. We wish it success, and advise our country readers to subscribe for the weekly edition.

THE RING AND THE TIMES.

Toronto Express.

Now that the Ring is scattered if not extinguished—which latter it is far from proved to be—it is amusing to find the New-York papers wrangling about who shall be awarded the credit of the fight. The *Tribune* claims the chief share, even the *World* wants some for turning against its old friends, in the interest of pure Democracy, or the higher strata of the Democratic Party, while the *Herald* asserts its right, as it always does, to be ahead of all. This is very absurd. The *Times* and the *Times* alone deserves all the honors, and outside of angry party discords is accorded them. The battle of the *Times* against the Ring began many months before the *Tribune* ventured a word, except occasionally of mild remonstrance, while the *Herald* and *World* were either apologetic or approving. In fact, the task of breaking down the most corrupt and powerful political organization of modern times was thought too immense to offer even the shadow of a chance of success. In the face of difficulties thus thought insurmountable, the TIMES began the contest, and never relinquished it. When it had at length obtained evidence of the enormous frauds perpetrated, other journals saw that for their own credit they must join in against TWEED & Co., and they did so. But this tardy support confers little honor. The TIMES began the fight with the Ring and found the weapons.

FIRM AND CONSISTENT.

Orleans (N. Y.) American.

The TIMES is one of the ablest and most fearless papers in the country, a firm, consistent supporter of the Republican National Administration, and we take pleasure in commending it to all who desire an able and fearless public journal. The stupendous robberies of the Tammany Ring first came to light through the columns of the TIMES.

ABLE AND THOROUGHGOING.

Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of which we published the prospectus for the year 1872 in a recent issue, stands today at the head of the American Press. The TIMES is able and thoroughgoing as a partisan, and its fortunes and ability in the war which it inaugurated upon Tammany has won it the gratitude of the country and imperishable renown.

HIGH-TONED AND POPULAR.

Frankfort Herald, (Philadelphia.)

The NEW-YORK TIMES is recognized throughout the country as a high-toned, popular and influential journal. Having led the forces of the people in the recent crusade against corruption in the City Government to a glorious victory it stands today confessedly at the head of the Press of New-York. The TIMES is complete in all its departments, and is our beau-ideal of what a daily paper should be.

DESERVES A PLACE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

Niagara Falls Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has come to be the leading paper of New-York. Of the dailies the TIMES has taken the lead in reform. Its warfare against the Tammany Ring broke up that rotten combination that was robbing New-York to enrich themselves. To the labors of the TIMES do we owe the redemption of the State from the Democrats. Able and fearless, it has won its high position and deserves a place in every household.

CANNOT FAIL TO BE PLEASED.

Carrolton (Mo.) Record.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has a reputation as a daily journal unsurpassed by any other in the world. The fame of the TIMES has spread far and wide, and is as familiar to the daily news readers of Europe as it is to those of this hemisphere. Those who desire a first-class journal in every particular, cannot fail to be pleased with the TIMES.

SOUND TO THE CORE.

Chenango (N. Y.) American.

It is not necessary for us to speak of the TIMES as a newspaper, as it has now a world-wide reputation of being a model in all respects. Its mighty battle with that corrupt and powerful fraud, the Tammany Ring, and its overthrow by the powerful weapons of the TIMES, is also of too recent date to rehearse here. We would say to those who wish to take a first-class Metropolitan journal, that they can do no better than to subscribe for the TIMES, as it is perfectly reliable in its entire make-up, and sound to the very core in its Republicanism. Try it.

A CONTRAST.

The Kansas Chief, Kansas.

The New-York *Tribune* is a good newspaper, and, usually, about three years out of four, is good to have about. But this is the fourth year. Do Republican Postmasters, who are sending to it large clubs of subscribers, know that the *Tribune* is doing its hardest against GRANT, and in aid of a new party movement? It seizes upon every trifling circumstance, whether GRANT has the remotest connection with it or not, to create public prejudice against him. It is working with such men as CARL SCHURZ and B. GRATZ BROWN; its editor is writing paternal letters to rebels of the Brick Pomeroy school; it sides with Gov. PALMER in his crusade against Gen. SHERIDAN, because SHERIDAN is a friend of GRANT's. It is in full friendship with the men who are conspiring to break up the Republican Party; and it will not willingly do the Administration simple justice. In short, GREELEY has one of his spells on him, as when he kicked up at the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR, or favored the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or bailed JEFF. DAVIS. His friends always fail of their purpose; but they should not be encouraged by Republicans.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now the most reliable Republican paper in the East, and clubs should be formed for it. It is as good a paper as the *Tribune*, has as much reading, and is as cheap. It was the TIMES that first exposed the Tammany frauds, and made a vigorous fight against the thieving Ring, while the *Tribune* was doubting, denying, and endeavoring to cover up. The *Tribune* was at length forced by public outcry to take up the fight, but to the TIMES belongs the credit of breaking up the Tammany Ring. Send your clubs to the NEW-YORK TIMES, and support an earnest Republican paper.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York—some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Municipal Bonds.

10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Safety and Profit Combined.

States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot.

We have at all times GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS for sale at the lowest market rates.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLETS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS of the Mariposa Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, as the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., }
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI }
AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT CO., }
OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK, }
NO. 149 4TH-AV., PITTSBURG, Feb. 13, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
OSWEGO CITY 7s.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Has this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
FEB. 8, 1872.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

NET ASSETS....................$291,303 15

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, }
NO. 59 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two ($2) dollars per share, payable on the 4th March prox. to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 21, to the morning of March 5.

I. C. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY
THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. will be paid to the depositors of the Union-square National Bank on and after Feb. 17, by B. F. BEEKMAN, receiver, No. 23 Union-square.

H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WHEATON H. RACE and AUGUSTUS HUBBARD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate, separate and copartnership, of Wheaton H. Race and Augustus Hubbard, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them or to the use of them or either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASER and MAX GLASER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Glaser and Max Glaser, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1872.

f3-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Septimus E. Swift, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick Purcell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1872.

f17-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOARDMAN P. BACKUS, of Northampton.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Northampton, in said district, on the 27th day of February, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Insolvency Court-room, before I. F. Conkey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Northampton, Feb. 8, 1872.

H. K. STARKWEATHER, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 19, for the preserving of wooden pavement blocks, by any or all of the different methods used for the treatment of wood.

The amount required to be treated will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand square yards.

Each bidder will file with his bid a copy of his specifications and patent—if it be a patent process—or a full description of the method of treatment under his bid, also the quantity per month he can treat in square yards, and cost per thousand feet for treating. All lumber treated will be subjected to a rigid inspection at the works by a sworn inspector of this Board.

Bidders will state at what place their works will be erected, and the treating done. The preference (all other things being equal) will be given to the bidders who will treat the wood within the limits of the District of Columbia.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the efficiency of the methods, as well as the price, will be considered in awarding the contract.

(Signed) ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,
Vice-President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.

j20-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM A. BIGELOW, plaintiff, against PETER V. WINTERS and Mary E., his wife, William T. Hunt and Sarah P., his wife, Edward DeCamp and Margaret Jane, his wife, Leander Stone, John Van Orden, Job Throckmorton, Fanny E. Lichtenstein and — Lichtenstein, her husband, Erastus Brainard, Henry G. Nichols, Hollis L. Powers, The Union Manufacturing Company, Henry McCormick, Thomas S. Tice, Abner H. Keeney, Receiver; David Robetzeh and Moritz Tagssig, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, The First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn; John J. Drake and Charles Drake, Albert G. Waterman, John Whately, The National Shoe and Leather Bank, Frederick S. Benson, David S. Schanck, B. Dubois Schanck, Theodore W. Morris and Andrew H. Schanck, George Monroe and George Thorogood, Emanuel H. Schwartz and Jacob Pulvermacher, Thomas McGuinness, Lavinia Arnold, administratrix, &c., of Welcome V. R. Arnold, deceased; Alfred P. Arnold, Eli Martin, Julius A. Candee and George C. Hagaman, Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, Davis Collamore and O. H. P. Archer, Receiver, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 10, 1872.

EDMONDS & FIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the above Court, on the 10th day of January, 1872. EDMONDS & FIELDS,
ja27-1aw6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT County of New-York.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benjamin F. Camp and Mary Etta, his wife, Frederick Butterfield, William Smith, James Wheeler, John Falconer, John B. Dickinson; Peter T. Sharp, executor, and Ellen L. Voorhees, executrix of the will of Dominicus S. Voorhees, deceased; Maria T. Myres, executrix, &c., of Austin Myres, deceased, and in her own right; Benjamin F. Beekman, James Parker, Louis Hurst; Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.; John W. Ritch, William P. Woodcock, Horace Greeley, Ferdinand C. Kempton, and Floyd Brown, defendants.—Amended summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 26, 1871.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 21st day of November, 1871.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872. ja27-1aw6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—ROBERT GOELET against SARAH DOHRENWEND, wife of George F. C. Dohrenwend, the said George F. C. Dohrenwend, James L. Griffin, George Titus, Ulric Ventlander, Rhoda E. Mack and Amos M. Atwell, and Vincent Kenyon, assignees, &c., George M. Harpel, Reuben Mapelsden.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 15, 1871.

ROBERT GOELET, JR.,
Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 88 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 16th day of December, 1871. ROBERT GOELET, JR.,
f17-1aw6wS* Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, WILLIAM WETHERBEE and GAVIN H. WATSON, plaintiffs, against JAMES R. YOUNG, HENRY H. BOODY, The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To said defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 18, 1872.

CHAS. E. SOULE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, on the 19th day of January, 1872. CHAS. E. SOULE,
f10-1aw6wSa* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

BAYARD-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr., plaintiff, and ISRAEL RUBENSTEIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, which, upon the division of the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, was allotted, with other property, to Euphemia W. Van Rensselaer, as and for her share of, in and to the same, situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Bayard-street, and known by the street number 83, (eighty-three,) distinguished on the map of Bayard's East Farm, filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of New-York as part of lots Nos. 279, (two hundred and seventy-nine,) 280, (two hundred and eighty,) and 281, (two hundred and eighty-one,) and by the like numbers on the map of land in the City of New-York belonging to the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, said lot being twenty-five feet in width and front, and twenty-two feet in the rear, and seventy-five feet in depth on each side, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872. JAMES H. COLEMAN,
S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Referee.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 431 Broadway.

HORACE WATERS.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale or to rent, one of the largest and best appointed printing-offices in New-York. Work for a year to nearly its capacity now ordered. A good business man can manage it. The present owner is not a practical printer. The foremen are very competent. They have run the office for months during the absence of the owner, and can be engaged. Ill health the only reason for selling. Terms easy. Price $50,000. Profits over 25 per cent. on investment.

Refers to R. Hoe & Co. and Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

For further particulars apply to
SAMUEL FRENCH,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

A GROCERY-STORE, LEASE, STOCK and fixtures for sale, on one of the best corners on 3d-av., now doing a good business. Apply to ROB'T SEAMAN & CO., Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

MACHINERY.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH 7TH-ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES,
1½ to 48 inches diameter.
STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.
FIRE HYDRANTS.
GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.
Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas-works.

BOILER, SHAFTS, BELTING AND factory in Hudson City, (Jersey City) for sale, at a bargain, or to lease. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Feb. 21, 2½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC	March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3,	TRINACRIA,	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Mar. 9.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, ———.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

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UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips,	(Havana only,).	Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken		Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips,	(Havana only,).	Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman		Saturday, Mar. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.
Cradle and Carriage Combined.
ALSO,
Velocipedes, Swings,
AND TOYS.
Send stamp for circular to
L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 512 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED finds it necessary to appeal to the public for aid to meet its current expenses.

This Institution is well known as a pure charity. Of in-patients, it now has over 140, and of out-patients, an average of over 800 per month—nearly all of whom are gratuitously treated; otherwise they would be a public charge. Private contributions founded the Hospital, at a cost of $250,000, and have hitherto supported it. The Institution owes nothing, and is increasing in usefulness. In view of these facts, the managers believe they may confidently rely on the liberality of their fellow-citizens to supply the present urgent need of funds. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will suffice to carry the Institution through the year, and for that sum the appeal is now made.

Contributions may be sent to Dr. KNIGHT, corner of Lexington-av. and 42d-st.; to JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, No. 59 Bible-house, or to either of the undersigned.

JOHN C. GREEN, }
STEWART BROWN, }
JONATHAN STURGES, } Finance.
THOMAS DENNY, } Committee.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, }

J. HARTMAN,

Manufacturer and dealer in oils, colors, glass and brown-stone putty, No. 537 9th-av. Don't forget the number.

PART OF AN ELIGIBLY LOCATED PEW (No. 126) in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church to let. Apply to the sexton, or Post-office Box No. 1,603.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the rail road.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs